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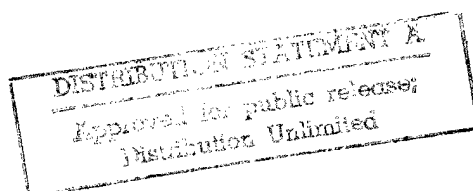
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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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23 April 1985

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

NEW BELGIAN ROLE IN AFRICA EXAMINED

Bonn AFRIKA POST in German Jan 85 pp 29-31

[Text] Belgium's stormy history as a power in Africa has been peaceful since the Katanga turmoil. Today "Brussels" stands not only for European Community cooperation with Africa, but also for a diversified development policy.

Until 1960, Belgium was one of the great colonial powers in Africa. Its possessions there, the Congo—first the private domain of King Leopold II, then the Congo nation and colony—as well as the mandates of Ruanda-Urundi, which came under Belgian rule in 1919, exceeded the mother country many times over in size. The Congo Act of the Berlin Conference of 1994 serves as a landmark in the progressive development of African-European relations.

Burssels: "Na Mputu"—The Metropolis

The history of the Congo itself was stormy, beginning with the personal regime of the king of to the Katangaturmoil of 1960/61 following independence, the two-and-a-half year secession of the rich copper province, and the battle over the gigantic Union Miniere. Relations were severed for 18 months. In contrast, there were no problems in relations with Ruanda-Urundi, and two former districts of German East Africa that were awarded to Belgium at Versailles and were administered as a unit from Bujumbura. They gained independence in 1962.

Belgium nevertheless remained a power in Africa, for 80 years of close contact and experience with this continent are not easily erased. Today, however, the catchword "Brussels" is associated primarily with the seat of the European Community, with which practically all African nations have ties, and which makes the Belgian capital one of the most important sites of Euro-African cooperation. Still, Belgium also has maintained a separate relationship with Africa, and it is therefore of interest how it conceives and fulfills its new African role. Recently, the Belgium Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation published a comprehensive document ("La Politique Africaine de la Belgique") which contains abundant information on this.

Just as Kinshasa, Bujumbura and Kigali still think of Brussels as "Na Mputu," the metropolis, Belgium's attitude toward Africa in no way denies the colonial past--in fact it actually emphasizes how its familiarity with the continent is of advantage to modern Africa--but it also endeavors to follow a different course and to diversify its relations in Africa. Its relations with Zaire, Ruanda and Burundi admittedly hold a special position, but are increasingly becoming part of an overall Africa policy, which in turn is viewed as part of a global Third World policy.

The change that has already taken place here is evident, for example, from the numbers of the Belgian development aid: In 1972, 77 percent went to the three former Belgian territories; in 1977 this number fell to 59 percent; and in 1981 it dropped to 48 percent for the first time, i.e., less than half of all aid. Of this, Zaire received 33.5 percent and Ruanda and Burundi 14.5 percent. A comparable decline in the Belgian presence in these countries also occurred. The number of Belgians in the Congo (Zaire) fell from 70,000 (in 1960) to 16,555 in 1983; in Ruanda, from 1,855 to 1,700; and in Burundi, from 3,109 to 1,500. In contrast, more Belgians live in Algeria, Morocco and the Ivory Coast today than in Ruanda and Burundi; there are even 18,000 Belgians in South Africa.

The same holds true for foreign trade. Even if Zaire occupies the number two position in Belgian imports from Africa for 1982 (10 months) with 23 billion Belgian francs (but number 11 in total imports), this is a decrease of 13 billion Belgian francs in 1980, and Libya has surpassed it with 26.6 billion Belgian francs. Likewise, Nigeria and South Africa occupy top rungs with 18.3 and 15.5 billion Belgian francs, respectively.

Belgium's Trade With Africa On The Decline

As for Belgian exports, Zaire, with seven billion Belgian francs, is now surpassed by three other African countries: Algeria with 12.7 billion (which, however, is only 14th in total export), Nigeria with 10.9 and South Africa with 8.8 billion Belgian francs.

Even if Africa has remained Belgium's gateway to the Third World, the country's total trade with the continent has been declining and seems to have stabilized since 1981 at 4.5 percent of the turnover. In contrast, during the 1960s Africa's share of Belgian imports hovered at 10 percent and exports at 4.3 percent. Of the other continents, Asia has 10.5 percent, America is at 8.3 percent and Europe gets the lion's share of 76 percent.

Particularly Obligated To The Poorest Countries

Today, Belgium's former possessions are nothing more than a "chasse garde" [private hunting grounds] of the Belgian economy, and other African countries such as Algeria, Morocco, South Africa, Ivory Coast, Angola, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Cameroon, Gabon and Egypt have become noticeably important areas of Belgian activity. The country maintains 16 special

Prospecteurs Commerciaux [offices of trade and commerce] at its embassies in Africa, in order to broaden and strengthen its economic relations there. Shipping still holds a major position in relations with Africa, with 60 percent of its capacity at 34 African ports. Likewise, Sabena, the Belgian airline, does 73 percent of its business with 22 airports in Africa.

As a result of its long colonial experience, Belgium devotes special attention to development, which has remained a major focus of its presence in Africa. This continent receives 70.6 percent of the funds Belgium directs toward cooperation with developing countries--only 15.1 percent goes to Asia and 5.2 percent to Latin America. Here, special note is to be taken of the 31 poorest countries, the so-called Fourth World, of which 22 are in Africa, according to the UN classification, and to which Belgian feels particularly morally obligated to provide assistance. In 1981, these countries received 23 percent of Belgium's bilateral development aid--around 369 million dollars. There is also the partner group in which it is more a question of genuine cooperation--with a mutual balance of interests--than of pure aid. Belgium has concluded general agreements regarding economic cooperation with 22 African countries in all.

Bilateral Cooperation Preferred

There is another special area in multi- or bilateral cooperation. Although it is the seat of numerous important multilateral organizations and a member of the European Community and World Bank, Belgium is more inclined to bilateralism and thinks of itself as being at one with the wishes of the developing countries. For bilateralism is less subject to influences from a third party, which can inject undesired ideology and political tensions. As it stands, 36 percent of the Belgian development budget went to international organizations in 1982, including 650 million Belgian francs to the United Nations, of which 260 million were earmarked for Africa. Belgium contributed 900 million Belgian francs to the World Bank and 1.7 billion to the European Community Development Fund. Brussels also supports trilateral cooperation between European, African and Arabic countries.

However, Belgium gives preference to the bilateral cooperation, for which the Administration Generale de la Cooperation au Developpement (AGCD) is responsible and which granted Africa 9.7 billion Belgian francs in bilateral aid in 1982. In addition, a Fonds de la Cooperation au Developpement was founded in 1981. This organization corresponds to the German Development Community (DFG), for example, and, among other things, serves to promote Belgian investments in Africa, for which approximately 11.8 billion Belgian francs were available in 1982. Zaire and Algeria are among the preferred countries. Also important here is a series of private organizations which are active in 33 countries.

Of the Belgian loans, which are allocated predominantly for 40 years at a two-percent interest rate, 30 percent go to Third World countries in Africa. From 1968 to 1983, 17 countries there received 6.9 billion Belgian francs--equal to 27 percent of all foreign loans. Of this total, Zaire received 2.65 billion, Tanzania 0.7 billion, Morocco and Tunisia 0.5 each, Mozambique 0.49, Egypt 0.46, and 0.4 to Ivory Coast. So, there is also a good spread here. One of the focal points of the loans are the development banks of the African countries, which have received around a billion Belgian francs.

With regard to development cooperation, Belgium agrees with the other European contributing countries that the priorities are agriculture, food supply, transportation, communication and health care. For agriculture alone, Brussels spent 780 million Belgian francs or 8 percent of its aid in 1982, for example. But, like the other European countries, Belgium holds that strictly providing aid to the starving must be supplanted by putting agriculture back on its feet.

Belgium's Recipe: Be Open And Realistic

Belgium, which with its 34 embassies and consulates in Africa is, naturally, best informed about the current situation, shares European concern for the prevailing conditions there. The most pressing problems include steep indebtedness, which consumes 35 percent of export income, lack of energy sources, high vulnerability to internal and external intervention, political and military instability in many countries, ideologization of conflicts, crisis zones--particularly in southern Africa. Brussels has no sympathy for the apartheid policy of the power-house in Cape Town. However, it views a break or boycott as having little beneficial effect and, instead, places greater importance on dialogue and economic cooperation with Pretoria, which cannot be renounced if the object is to convince South Africa in a reasonable manner to loosen its policies.

Yet, Belgium also participates in the SADCC, particularly with regard to transportation, in order to make the countries of southern Africa more independent of their powerful neighbor. Military aid, on the other hand, is granted only to Zaire and Ruanda--and it is very limited, only temporary and restricted to training. It is to be recalled that during the attacks in the Shaba province of Zaire several years ago, Belgium had to call on French assistance. Everywhere in Belgium's former possessions, the French-speaking community seems to be increasingly orienting itself politically to Paris.

The militarization of many countries by means of huge, unproductive expenditures and the stationing of foreign troops--primarily from the Eastern-oriented nations--are considered to be particularly destabilizing factors among the many plagues of Africa. But, the Africans are not the only ones to blame for all this. The work of the OAU, for example, is recognized in Belgium, because it helps prevent the situation from

deteriorating and its Lagos Plan of economic development from 1980 points to the proper course. The promotion of intra-African cooperation is also a Belgian concern.

As a country with a long Africa tradition. Belgium knows better than anyone that everyone on the continent cannot be treated alike but must be dealt with individually. Although relations with one group of countries must be oriented mainly along humanitarian lines, those to other groups can be based on self-complementing interests.

"Africa for the Africans" and "release the continent from the East-West conflict" are, seen politically, the two central themes of the Belgian attitude. Brussels is not so convinced, however, of the rituals of the "North-South Dialog," which is regarded as a simplification of little use, for the relations are in reality much more complicated. Ideologies are more likely to split, according to Belgian understanding, than to join. Non-alignment and global solutions seem to Belgium to be the most appropriate stance on Africa's many troubles.

Belgium itself refrains from any intervention in inter-African affairs, pursues nonpolitical goals and looks for no zone of influence, which, however, is not to be taken as a lack of interest. If competing in and for Africa, Belgium will be neither political nor strategic, but will focus on economic aspects. "Ouverture," openness toward Africa, and realism in its relations with the continent--this is the Brussels' recipe, which seems to promise mostly success, for shaping its destiny in its own interests as well as those of Europe and Africa.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

COMPLEXITIES OF POWER STRUGGLE PRECLUDE END TO WAR

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE In German 25 Feb 85 p 10

[Article by Guenther Krabbe: "The Embattled Horn of Africa"]

[Text] None of the wars at the Horn of Africa can be won militarily, say responsible politicians. Only negotiations can bring peace to the region, according to President Nimeiri in the Sudan, President Siad Barre of Somalia, and the Ethiopian leadership from chief of state Haile-Mariam Mengistu on down. But such negotiations are not taking place and probably have not even been initiated yet. So the shooting continues at the Ethiopian-Somali border, fighting goes on in the Ogaden, and an increasingly more violent civil war is carried on in south Sudan and the northern provinces of Ethiopia. Under the respective banners of self-determination, liberation and unity, the individual parties and governments destroy their own and each other's country even more than the drought of recent years had managed to do. The governments want negotiations, but then are not yet ready for them.

Ethiopia is convinced that it is the target of a historic conspiracy instigated by Saudi Arabia. Since the emergence of the Arabs in the 7th century, which first led to the Islamization of the Near East and then to the conquest of all of North Africa--still maintained today--, "here, only a stone's throw from Mecca, the Arab-Islamic expansion was stopped," as Foreign Minister Wolde Goshu put it. The up to now last attempt to subjugate all of Ethiopia by fire and sword to the Koran had failed in the 16th century. This "historic wound" is "still not healed." Now the Arabs are trying to at least cut off the Islamic regions of Eritrea and Ogaden and to incorporate them into the "Arab World." Basically, the Somalis are only mercenaries of the Arabs. Without Saudi Arabia, Somalia and the Sudan--"an African country which opted for the union with Egypt and for the Arabs"--would have stopped support for the Ethiopian rebels long ago.

For Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia presents a triple problem. First of all, it holds the other side of the Red Sea coast, which under no circumstances must fall into the hands of a radical, and especially communist, regime. Secondly, Ethiopia, even under the revolutionary regime, is a Christian state which does not grant to the Muslims in the Northwest and Southwest

all those rights to which they are entitled in the opinion of the Saudi Arabians. Thirdly, there live Arabs in Eritrea who are entitled to independence from foreign rule, and there are Somalis in the Ogaden who, although they are not Arabs, belong in the Arab League, like the Republic of Somalia. In order to prevent an independent Eritrea from going communist under the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), Saudi Arabia fosters unification of its own and the Iraqi and Syrian factions of the Eritrean secessionists with the EPLF, in the hope that eventually Eritrea will become a rather conservative state.

Somalia lays claim to one-fourth or more of the Ethiopian territory on the grounds that Somali nomads live there. During the Ogaden war, Somalia received Soviet weapons from Egypt. Since losing the war, Saudi Arabian subsidies have kept the country alive and the regime in power. The Somalis pay for it by going along completely with Saudi Arabian interests. Recently, Siad Barre even made it obligatory for all civil servants to learn Arabic, and even set a deadline. Somalia had always been Islamic. Out of self-interest, the country is also interested in having strained relations with Ethiopia. After the war was lost, the refugee flood from the Ogaden brought so much foreign (Western) aid into the country that the entire national economy profited from it. Since then, Somalia has tried to exaggerate the number of refugees and to prevent their return home, or at least to play it down. In this they profit from Ethiopia's original mistake of denying that there had been any flight from the Ogaden: after all, if someone did not flee, Ethiopia can't very well list him as a returnee now.

Sudan's chief of state Nimeiri who, like Siad Barre and Mengistu, came to power through a coup, relies on the army, U.S. approval and Saudi subsidies. His policies are determined by U.S. opposition to the Ethiopian regime, and even more so by deference to Saudi Arabia. He imposes "Sharia," the Islamic law, upon the pagans and the few Christians in the South Sudan. He is changing the Sudan from a laical-socialist state into an Islamic republic and gives material, political and logistic support to the Eritrean and other Ethiopian rebels. The refugees from Ethiopia are also a blessing for the enormous country, which is sparsely populated, particularly in the North; with them and with foreign (Western) refugee aid new land is being developed and the economic base broadened. However, the Sudan pays for its support of the Ethiopian resistance with civil war in the south. The rebellion fomented by Libya and Ethiopia has within 18 months brought greater danger to the Nimeiri regime than the 10-year-old civil war in north Ethiopia did to the Mengistu regime.

Egypt is interested in a friendly regime at its southern border in order to have a free hand vis-a-vis Libya. For this reason, Egypt and the Sudan jointly took care that the Chad rebel leader Hissein Habre was able to chase the Libya-oriented regime of Goukoni Weddeye out of Ndjamen and make himself chief of state. Chad, directed by Libya under Goukoni, would have been dangerous for Nimeiri and could have brought the Nile above Aswan into Qadhafi's power. Since the days of the pharaohs, the

Egyptians fear nothing worse than having the middle and upper course of the Nile fall into enemy hands which could cut Egypt off from the waters of the Nile, which is the basis of its life. Qadhafi might well be capable of doing just that. Furthermore, Libya is still allied, at least as a matter of form, with Ethiopia and the Soviet satellite, South Yemen.

Wherever one might start with negotiations in the region, one would not get very far. Whoever pulls on a string here cannot be sure whether he is loosening a knot, or only pulling it tighter. Only bilateral talks can be successful. Early in February Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan met with Kenya and Uganda on a ministerial level in the mini-state of Djibouti in order to consult about establishing a joint bureau. Like its counterpart in the west African Sahel countries, it is to coordinate national measures to overcome the consequences of the drought, and to help prevent future catastrophes. At the last moment it was proposed that the conference and bureau should deal with drought and "development," that is, also with a certain political coordination. Kenya plays an important part in this. This country, the only one having common borders with all three of the countries in conflict, maintains good and even excellent relations with all countries of the region, and as a neutral power has the trust of all the capitals. Kenya seems to hold the most important key for pacifying the Horn of Africa. In March or April, experts are to meet in Djibouti in order to negotiate the technical questions of the bureau to be set up.

But this is not yet the decisive step. That can be taken only by the heads of state. They are to meet in the first week of December. To reach agreement at such a conference, and even its materialization, requires first of all that all governments involved in the conflict convince their foreign supporters and backers, for whom they are often only stand-ins, of the usefulness of peace on the basis of a territorial status quo. This might be most easily accomplished with the United States, with greater difficulty with Saudi Arabia. The Soviet Union, however, cannot be interested in calm and peaceful development of this strategically important region of the northeastern corner of Africa, situated on the Red Sea and at the entrance to the Indian Ocean, facing the Near East and Middle East. After losing the Sudan in 1971, and Egypt in 1976, the Soviet Union also lost Somalia in 1977. Together with South Yemen, Ethiopia is its only ally in the region. It can only hold on to it as long as Ethiopia has to wage war and needs the Soviet Union as supplier of arms and Cuban soldiers--and no longer.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

DETAILS ON INDIAN OCEAN SEMINAR GIVEN

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] More than 100 experts from Europe (Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium), Asia (Japan, Indonesia and India), the United States, the Soviet Union and Mauritius took part last week in New Delhi in a four-day seminar on the Indian Ocean, organised by India's department of maritime development.

In a message to the seminar, Indian prime minister Rajiv Gandhi expressed the wish for the continuation of efforts to make the Indian Ocean a "zone of peace, stability and cooperation." The increasing militarisation of the ocean creates tension and endangers the security of seaboard states, diverting from their duties of economic development, he said.

I.O.N.--India is less opposed to the militarisation of the seaboard states (in which it is an active participant) than to the increasingly massive presence of the great powers in the Indian Ocean, and in particular of the United States. During the seventh summit conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi in March 1983 the Indian government mounted a determined campaign to rid the Indian Ocean region of all foreign forces.

Under Indian pressure, member states of the nonaligned movement even decided to organise a conference of the 44 seaboard states by the end of 1984 at the latest, in order to counter the attempts of western national to put off indefinitely the United Nations conference on the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. Madagascar offered to organise this meeting (I.O.N. No 71,72,73) but nothing more has been heard of it. India's sudden renewed burst of activity on this topic coincides with the Soviet diplomatic offensive which the INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER featured last week.

CSO: 3400/823

ANGOLA

UNTA ENDS DEPARTMENT MEETING IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The second national meeting of the departments of economic, legal and social affairs of the Central Council of the National Union of Workers of Angola [UNTA] closed on Thursday, under the chairmanship of Pascoal Luvualu, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of UNTA.

At the conclusion of the work, the meeting noted that the provincial commissions to establish the new wage scale have not played their part, suggesting the need for a survey of the enterprises which are not paying the workers their wages on time out of carelessness or negligence.

The workers at the second national meeting, after being informed on the contents of the Central Committee's directive concerning veterans, pledged to engage assiduously in the materialization thereof, and also noted with satisfaction the practical implementation of the seminars and the need for holding trade union plenary sessions during the first half of the year, with a view toward informing the entire union rank and file of the role assigned to it.

Assessing the fulfillment of last year's plans in the departments of the central, provincial and national departments of UNTA and the unions, the participants considered the results satisfactory, despite certain weaknesses noted; also resolving to include in the recommendations of the second national seminar on labor justice the participation of the legal affairs department in the third national seminar on labor justice this year.

Also underscored was the need for all the secretaries for economic affairs to engage in the mobilization for student and military socialist emulation, in cooperation with the students from the JMPLA [Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Party Youth.

The participants passed a motion for support to the MPLA-Labor Party and to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and another one celebrating 2 and 8 March, Angolan Women's Day and International Women's Day, respectively.

In her closing speech, Teresinha Lopes, director of the CC department for state and judicial organs, who represented the secretary of the Central Committee for

state and judicial organs, asserted that the meeting would confirm the statement made by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in his opening address at the party's first national conference, on the efforts that UNTA has been expending to improve and train the trade union cadres.

Teresinha Lopes also cited UNTA's concern over the fulfillment of the instructions and directives from the party leadership in the economic and social areas, aimed at raising production and productivity so as to guarantee an improvement in the workers' living conditions; as well as the major efforts that this institution will have to make in order to mobilize the workers to prepare for the party's second congress.

The director of the CC department for state and judicial organs also mentioned the need for urgent implementation of the methodology recently approved for organizing and mobilizing the emulation, which will include all sectors of activity, as well as defense and security organs and the student sector.

After praising the participants' concern for improving the existing social infrastructures with respect to medical stations, health promoters, dining halls, consumer cooperatives and child day-care centers, she underscored the need for making a thorough analysis of the cause of the difficulties besetting the labor justice organs and the most effective and expeditious means for surmounting them.

Teresinha Lopes remarked: "It is important for the labor commissions on the different levels, particularly the enterprise labor commissions, to become aware that they are, primarily, genuine organs for the administration of justice and not mere organs for defense of the workers; and for them to have as a goal the implementation of the labor legislation and the reinforcement of discipline." She expressed her conviction regarding the success that the workers will be able to accrue from the improvement of the work on the various levels.

It should be noted that Lucio Lara, member of the Central Committee's Politburo and secretary for organization, was present at the opening of the aforementioned meeting.

2909

CSO: 3442/126

ANGOLA

UNITA'S SAVIMBI WARNS PORTUGAL, KNOWS OF MERCENARIES

Coutinho-Recruited Mercenaries

Lisbon 0 DIA in Portuguese 16 Mar 85 p 7

[Excerpts] The recent measures adopted by the Portuguese government against RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] led Jonas Savimbi, leader of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], to launch a "serious warning" to Lisbon, stating that Portugal "would create a very serious situation" if it adopted any measures against the representatives of his movement.

In an interview to Ricardo Branco, correspondent of RADIO RENASCENCA in Johannesburg, Savimbi indicated that any strong measure by the Lisbon government would "endanger the approximately 100,000 Portuguese still living in Angola." He added that the UNITA would no longer be able to respect Portuguese interests in the former colony.

The Angolan leader--who was being interviewed by the newsmen in his military headquarters in Jamba, in the southeastern area of Angola--affirmed that he knew, through circles sympathetic to his cause in South Africa, about the threats made against RENAMO representatives, culminating in the government's refusal "to forbid the return of some of them to Portugal." He added that "the Portuguese government would have a lot to lose if it adopted similar measures against the UNITA."

In reference to the positions assumed by the Lisbon government vis-a-vis the conflict in Angola, Savimbi stated that Mario Soares' government has been the "most prudent" of all the governments that came to power in Portugal after the 25th of April [1974] and that Lisbon has the moral obligation to respect the agreement it signed with the UNITA following the Treaty of Alvor.

Savimbi also said that he knows of the existence in Portugal of a large number of UNITA sympathizers who do not agree with the situation in Angola; he added: "It would be a very serious matter if Lisbon ignored this situation."

Moreover, Savimbi mentioned the presence of military in the ranks of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]--sent there by Admiral Rosa Coutinho--and indicated he knew the present commander of these forces,

Col Leitaio Fernandes. He stated, however, that a distinction must be made, because if there are some military who are involved in the fighting, there are also many who remain in Luanda and in Dondo, where they only provide training and logistic support.

Savimbi affirmed that if Col Leitaio Fernandes has the support of certain Angolan officers, the truth is that there is a certain faction among FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] which does not agree with his presence in Angola, and that this fact does not permit him to do what he wishes to accomplish. "On the other hand," Savimbi added, "the Cubans are rather unhappy about the training provided to Angolan soldiers by the Portuguese military. One must remember that the Cubans are those who offer military equipment to Jose Eduardo dos Santos and who are keeping the MPLA in power. Leitaio Fernandes' work will sooner or later end up in disaster."

In conclusion, Savimbi said that "it was the wrong thing to do for the Portuguese to support the MPLA and to send troops to Angola to help the Luanda government."

Coutinho's Business Activities

Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 15-21 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] Following the 25th of April, one of the most successful businessmen who is achieving increasingly prosperous results is Admiral Rosa Coutinho; he presides over two important export-import firms. We are talking of the "Vesper" and the "Coteco" companies, which specialize in operations with Angola. Recently, the Luanda Fair enjoyed Rosa Coutinho's important cooperation and all the Portuguese firms who showed their products in the Angolan capital had to pay a commission to the former Navy officer known for his adherence to the Portuguese Communist Party. The "Coteco" is a firm that specializes in the recruitment of mercenaries for the Angolan army. As is well known, the UNITA and MPLA both recruit mercenaries in Lisbon, whom they then use in the fratricidal war that is destroying the Angolan homeland. In conclusion: whoever wishes to transact business with Angola must first go to Admiral Rosa Coutinho's office. Here is someone who has benefited from the 25 April 1974 revolution.

CSO: 3542/150

ANGOLA

NAMIBE PARTY PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Namibe--The fifth regular session of the Namibe Provincial Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, which ended on Thursday, recorded in its conclusions a failure to improve the situation which prevails in the province's technical-material supplies, particularly in the fishing sector.

The meeting, directed by the coordinator, Fernando Faustino Muteka, after assessing the activity of the party's provincial committee last year, found partial fulfillment of the decisions emanating from the previous sessions, recommending greater dynamism in the tasks undertaken by that agency.

Inasmuch as the provincial delegations and state enterprises are still engaged in holding the leadership council meetings, the competent organs were instructed to require the fulfillment thereof.

The participants in the plenary meeting took note of violations committed by certain delegates and directors, associated with failure to appear at the central political functions relating to dates of special events; and hence it was recommended that an analysis of the matter be made through the provincial commissariat.

The approval of the reports from the control commission and the party's provincial committee, as well as the recording of the information on the matters debated at the party's first national conference, were also subjected to analysis and assessment by the participants.

At the conclusion of the work, a motion was passed whereby the participants expressed their unfailing support for the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and for Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, because of the enlightened manner in which he is guiding the nation's destiny.

Preparations for the Victory Carnival

Several carnival groups in this province are engaged in preparatory activities aimed at worthily marking the great cultural demonstration of the Angolan people, namely, the 1985 edition of the Carnival of Victory.

In this connection, the Kussi, Tchindukuto, Construction, Saco-mar, Valodia, Tombua, Bibala and Popular groups are the ones selected to march this year in the festivities which, in addition to celebrating the expulsion of the strongholds of the racist invaders from the fatherland's soil, are part of the celebrations for the people's sea festivals taking place in Namibe.

Sources close to the provincial preparatory commission indicate that, this week, a shop will be opened to provide foodstuffs and textiles to the members of the groups, whose number of dancers has already reached 600.

Also in the context of the plans for the carnival, it is planned to hold a general rehearsal, which will cover the city's various thoroughfares, with approval of the songs to be presented during the festivities.

2909

CSO: 3442/216

JPRS-SSA-85-034
23 April 1985

ANGOLA

MILITARY MEDICINE WORKSHOPS UNDER WAY IN LUANDA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] From 28 February until today, 2 March, the Military Medical Assistance Services (SMM) and the Cuban Military Mission Medical Services in the People's Republic of Angola held the seventh military medicine scientific workshops and the fifth technical facilities workshops.

This activity is part of the annual program of SMM scientific activities, and there were participating in it physicians, nurses and technicians on the different levels of SMM and the Cuban Military Mission Medical Services, as well as guests from other hospital institutions.

The formal opening ceremony for the workshops took place on the premises of the First of August Club, under the chairmanship of the minister of defense, Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale).

The workshops were held with the slogan "on behalf of reinforcement of the scientific and organizational level of military medical assistance."

Internationalists of various nationalities and a delegation from the Cuban Military Medical Services participated in the work.

2909
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23 April 1985

ANGOLA

HUILA PROVINCIAL COMMISSARIAT OPENS MEETINGS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] Lubango--Yesterday, with a view toward the reinforcement of organization, improvement in work methods and better control activity, the Huila provincial commissariat opened a series of sectorial meetings with all the agencies operating in the province.

With these work meetings, to be held during the first half of this year, the provincial commissariat is attempting, in cooperation with the party's provincial committee, to undertake an improvement in the concrete situation of the different enterprises and services in the organizational and operational area.

That executive organ of the party in the province will also become apprised of the status of human resources and the use made of the native and foreign work force, and especially the skilled work force, based on the instructions emanating from the party's first congress and the recommendations contained in the speeches of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, at the opening and closing of that great political event.

The necessary data will be procured to make it possible to adopt some measures to better monitor and control private activity, with a view toward greater backing, which will actually help to meet the people's increasing requirements.

For better performance of the work, the provincial commissariat set up two working commissions, coordinated by the assistant provincial commissar and by the coordinator of the economic and social development department of the party's provincial committee. The working commissions include members of the planning office of the Huila provincial commissariat, the finance delegation, the banking delegation and the first secretary of the provincial union of each sector.

The opening session of this series of meetings held yesterday, which marked the first sectorial meeting for the branch of industry, was directed by the assistant commissar, representing the top-ranking leaders of the province, Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha (Sambalanga), with the participation of members of the party's executive body, the government, the mass and social organizations and guests.

It should be noted that there will be participating in the meetings of each sector the respective provincial delegate, the directors of enterprises, municipal delegates, officials of production units and coordinators of the party, party youth and trade union agencies, as well as other workers nominated by the provincial delegate.

In this speech at the opening session, Jose Sumbo, commenting on the province's economic activity last year, said that he had heard of some improvements over the previous year, particularly in the management system.

However, he went on to say, the failure to fulfill that occurred was not based only on the war situation being experienced in certain areas, the complete lack of equipment and the meager supply of raw material and replacement parts, but also on subjective factors.

Among the weaknesses that he noted, Jose Sumbo cited the almost complete absence of control activity, the meager requirements for the performance of tasks and for fulfillment of decisions from above, as well as the slight degree of implementation of the laws, among others.

2909

CSO: 3442/216

ANGOLA

PARTY ANALYZES SUGAR EMERGENCY PROGRAM

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 1 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, the coordinator of the emergency program to increase food production, sugar sub-program, Andre Pitra Petrofi, a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, chaired a meeting of this agency, which took place on the fourth floor of the party national headquarters building.

Participating in the meeting, the purpose of which was to analyze and discuss matters associated with sugar production, specifically, the program to prepare for the 1985-86 harvest, were directors, Cuban collaborators and other individuals linked with agriculture, most particularly with the sugar sector.

Topics such as the technological backup for sugar production, and timely treatment of the cane fields with the necessary products, insecticides and fertilizer, as well as other problems in the sector, were discussed at the meeting.

It should be pointed out that sugar production in our country is undergoing serious problems, ranging from the shortage of labor and machinery to the political and military situation that the country is experiencing; which, as in the case of coffee, have made it impossible to remove the products and to provide a normal supply of provisions to the population in the production areas.

Moreover, it is a noteworthy fact that sugar represents one of the greatest sources of wealth in our country's agricultural sector; and hence it is the focal point of great attention on the part of our leaders.

2909

CSO: 3442/216

ANGOLA

ULJE COFFEE ENTERPRISE TO INCREASE PRODUCTION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 2 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] learned from the production chief of the territorial coffee enterprise, Uije I (Pomba-Loge), Maimona Romulo, that this enterprise intends to harvest 360 tons of coffee and 24 tons of commercial cacao this year.

The Uije I territorial coffee enterprise harvested 419 tons of mabuba coffee and 36 tons of commercial cacao last year.

It has a work force estimated at 1,291 workers, with 935 active workers subdivided into four production units.

According to the production chief of the aforementioned enterprise, the decline in production last year was due to the delay in the rainfall, as well as the late maturing of the coffee. This year, he remarked, efforts are being made to exceed the goal, unless the rain precludes that intention.

That territorial coffee enterprise has a medical station where its workers are treated, a basic education school attended by the workers' children and, if the workers are illiterate, they are taught reading and writing in the enterprise itself.

The enterprise's organization is noteworthy. There is the party structure, the party youth organization, OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], OPA [Organization of Angolan Pioneers] and the trade union.

It has 12 operational vehicles, and three tractors; while the rest are at a standstill for lack of spare parts.

With regard to the difficulties, the production chief remarked that the lack of a generator for the coffee hulling machine, and of spare parts, the insufficient labor force and also the short supply of goods of prime necessity and medicines constitute the main problems facing the enterprise.

Meanwhile, based on the slogan: "Let us raise our troops' cultural level to guarantee mastery of military techniques in the battle against the puppet

gangs," the fourth meeting of literacy and educational workers of the Armed Forces in the first region came to a close last Wednesday.

"The success in the tasks of teaching reading and writing and of education guarantee, among other things, learning and mastery of the military arts, and skillful use of the techniques that we have at our disposal for repelling the enemy."

2909

CSO: 3442/216

COMOROS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MAURITIUS ESTABLISHED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Continuing diplomatic moves begun several months ago with the aim of bringing the country out of the isolation in which it had been locked almost since independence, the Comoros announced on February 25 that it was establishing diplomatic relations with Mauritius, at ambassador level. At the same time, an envoy of President Ahmed Abdallah, his chief of staff Ahmed Ali Ahmed, arrived in Antananarivo with a message from President Didier Ratsiraka. Almost certainly, Madagascar and the Comoros will soon be renewing the diplomatic relations which the former broke off in 1978 in the wake of President Abdallah's return to power with the support of mercenaries.

However, on the occasion of Mr Ali's visit President Ratsiraka revealed that the visit of the president of Air Madagascar to Comoros a month ago was linked to the discovery of a plot against his regime by Malagasies and South Africans.

Additionally, the United States is expected to open an embassy soon in the Comoros. It will be located provisionally in a villa belonging to the commander of the presidential guard, Major Charles. There are plans to construct a new building in the future. However, President Abdallah has refused, in spite of pressing demands by Moscow's ambassador in the Seychelles, Mikhail Orlov, to allow the opening of a Soviet Embassy in Moroni. But to maintain some sort of balance the president has accepted grants for 13 Comorian students who left last year to attend Moscow's Lumumba university.

CSO: 3400/823

COMOROS

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION DEMONSTRATION--The most hard-line branch of the Comorian opposition in France staged a demonstration in Paris on March 3 to demand that Mayotte be transferred to the Comoros. Fewer than 100 people attended. The other opposition groups, i.e. the supporters of Abdallah Mouzaour, Said Ali Kemal and the Front Democratique, refused to take part. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 8]

RELATIONS WITH MADAGASCAR--As the first result of the improvement in diplomatic relations between Morni and Antananarivo (see I.O.N. No 171), Air Madagascar has now decided to accept passengers for the Comoros on its twice weekly flight between Antananarivo and Nairobi via Moroni. Previously the call at Moroni was treated as just a refuelling stop by the Malagasy airline, which rarely allowed passengers to board or disembark in the Comorian capital. I.O.N.--This improvement in relations has another important spin-off, which would stymie a proposed connection between Johannesburg and Paris via Moroni. This has been suggested to the Comoros by the South Africans, flushed with their success with the Cape Town-Moroni-Jeddah service, and would give them a back-door entry into Europe via east Africa under the Air Comoros flag. If the Comoros insisted, France could not refuse such a service under the rule allowing the flag carriers of both countries concerned to share a route. Air France, which alone operates a bi-weekly service between Paris and Moroni via Dar es Salaam, is strongly opposed to the plan, and has done its utmost to improve relations between the Comoros and Madagascar in order to introduce a stopover at Moroni for its service between Paris and Antananarivo, thus blocking the South Africans. Unlike the present Moroni-Paris route, which is flown by an Airbus aircraft, Antananarivo-Paris uses the faster Boeing 747, operating alternately under Air France and Air Madagascar colours. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 6]

MEDIA PLANS--The Comoros is now the only member state of the United Nations which has no written press, national television service or news agency, stated Roland Schreyer, a UNESCO adviser on communications, last week at the end of a study mission to the archipelago. Mr Schreyer now intends to draw up a proposal for developing an integrated communications system to serve the Comoros. I.O.N.--The news media have always been totally inadequate in the Comoros, even when the archipelago was a French territory. For news the population can only rely on the State radio and semi-clandestine newssheets put out by

the opposition Democratic Front. For several years the government has been trying to launch some sort of newspaper, but has not been able to find a satisfactory formula. Last July France and the Comoros signed two agreements for French financing of a written news publication (probably appearing monthly) and of a FM radio network. [Text] [Paris THE MAIN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Mar 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/823

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DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

CHINESE ASSISTANCE--President Hassan Gouled opened the 9,000 square metre Chinese-built "people's palace" on March 2. The ceremony was attended by the Chinese minister for construction and environmental protection, Lui Xingwen. Following our article on the opening of Djibouti's container port (I.O.N. No 169), the Savon and Ries at CMAO companies have pointed out that the cost of unloading a container at Djibouti amounts to 15 percent of the cost of the transport between Europe and Djibouti, and not 50 percent as was reported. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar '85 p 8]

DJIBOUTI STOPOVER--For the past few weeks the aircraft operating the weekly service for South African airways, in Air Comoros livery, between Johannesburg and Jeddah via Moroni and Mogadishu, has not been calling at the Somali capital but at Djibouti. The official reason for this (temporary?) change of stopover is the shortage of aviation fuel in Somalia. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Mar 85 p 7]

CSO: 3400/823

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

DC3'S REPLACED—Ethiopian Airlines has begun to replace its fleet of ancient Douglas DC3s, more than 40 years old, by six examples of the twin-engined Canadian Dash-6, the first of which landed at Addis Ababa's Bole airport last week. Intended for use on internal routes, these 18-seater aircraft will also be used for aerial photographic missions. The Dash-6 fleet, which cost 17 million dollars, should be supplemented soon by four higher capacity aircraft (40-50 seats), possibly the Franco-Italian ATR-42. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Mar 85 p 7]

BULGARIAN PACT—At the end of the sixth meeting of their joint economic commission on March 3 Ethiopia and Bulgaria renewed their economic, cultural and scientific cooperation agreement for 1985. The agreement was extended notably in the agricultural sector, where 35 million dollars will be invested to develop 6,500 hectares of land, the first phase of a project which will eventually cover 17,000 hectares. The exchange of goods and services worth five million dollars was also agreed. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 5]

DAM PROJECT AID—Ethiopia is to build a hydroelectric dam at a cost of more than US\$190 million at Gilbe-Gibe in Shoa Province, thanks to joint aid from North Korea, Austria and Finland. North Korea will provide an interest-free loan of US\$62.3 million, Austria a long-term loan of US\$14.5 million, and Finland a grant of US\$5.3 million. Ethiopia's own contribution will be US\$41 million in hard currency and 67.6 million in kind. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/823

KENYA

MOI DISCUSSES ROLE OF PRESS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 20 Mar 85 pp 1, 28

[Article by Charles Kulundu]

[Text] While the Kenya government remains firm in its commitment to a free Press in the country, such a Press must also be a responsible one, President Daniel arap Moi said yesterday.

Kenya must safeguard her hard-won independence through the maintenance of peace and unity, which is the essence of consolidating our nationhood, so that we can concentrate on the important task of building a stable and prosperous Kenya, the President said.

President Moi who was speaking at a luncheon marking the 25th anniversary of the Nation group of newspapers said it was important for newspapers to consider the purpose to be served by the kind of information communicated.

"It is vital for the Press to participate in moulding the future of mankind in a manner that will benefit all", the President said.

President Moi said he was convinced that newspapers in Kenya can do a lot more through constant soul-searching and self-criticism in processing news and information, and expressed the desire that newspapers should involve themselves more in nation-building endeavours such as adult literacy, family planning and anti-corruption campaigns.

The President stressed the role of newspapers in the strengthening of the people's attitudes to nationalism and many other important national issues, and said they should also at times discuss issues that portray undesirable weaknesses in the society, which he said must be treated in a constructive manner.

President Moi said Kenya takes a justifiable pride in the fact that it has maintained a political, economic and social climate which he said must be treated in a constructive manner.

President Moi said Kenya takes a justifiable pride in the fact that it has maintained a political, economic and social climate which has made it possible for privately-owned newspaper groups to survive and achieve a reasonable measure of commercial success.

The President said Kenya has maintained an atmosphere of political tolerance, protecting and promoting freedom of expression, which has facilitated the development and expansion of a dynamic and free Press consisting of five daily newspapers, three Sundays, one weekly news magazine and several rural newspapers and journals.

President Moi said several factors had contributed towards the expansion of newspapers in the country, such as the expansion of the education system, which has contributed towards the increase in newspaper readership.

The President recalled the debate in the Third World regarding a new world information order, and the launching of the Pan African News Agency, (PANA) by the OAU, aimed at promoting solidarity, co-operation and understanding among the people of Africa, and said through these efforts Africans are able to share information about the struggles, achievements, ideas and activities of its people.

The President paid tribute to the establishment of the government-owned Kenya News Agency, (KNA) which now operates more than 50 offices in the country, which he said had improved both the accuracy and coverage of news.

President Moi acknowledged that newspapers were a very important instrument of public education but warned that the information newspapers contain can easily be manipulated and distorted to the extent of promoting hatred and despondency.

"Newspapers can be turned into useful weapons of liberation and for promoting genuine national aspirations and constructive regional and international co-operation, and appealed to the Kenyan Press to display a positive role in even more crucial areas so as to enhance national development endeavours.

CSO: 3400/885

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23 April 1985

KENYA

UNIVERSITY STAFF BLAMED FOR MISLEADING STUDENTS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 13 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] A section of the teaching staff at the University of Nairobi has been blamed for misleading students at the institution by Local Government Minister, Mr. Moses Mudavadi.

The minister queried the authenticity of the actions of some of the lecturers saying they had accomplished their goals in life and wondered what they wanted to gain from polluting the minds of the students by importing foreign ideologies to them.

Calling on the students to desist from engaging in activities which resulted in the disruption of their studies, Mudavadi reiterated he would soon hold a meeting with all university students in his province in order to advise them.

He said the government was spending huge sums of money from the national budget on education and regretted that some students went against authority by engaging in activities aimed at undermining the system which catered for their learning.

Mudavadi who was addressing students and staff of Chavakali High School, underscored the importance of students solving problems through proper channels.

He asked school heads to discard cowardly tendencies and called on them to address themselves to issues affecting students on time before such issues went out of proportion.--KNA

CSO: 3400/885

KENYA

ARMS SUPPLY TO MOZAMBIKAN REBELS DENIED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 22 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The racist South African leaders are well known for empty babbling in their propaganda campaign to maintain the apartheid system. Babbling is even worse when it comes from a myopic mind and Pik Botha, the South African foreign minister embodies the two--babbling and myopia. For this reason, nobody in independent Africa and the enlightened world takes him seriously. But empty babbling can still be annoying and in the South African case, it is used to blight the hopes of independent Africa. When Pik Botha attempts to associate Kenya with arms supply to Mozambican rebels, he is acting as a babbling blighter to annoy both Kenya and Mozambican governments, only this time he went too far, his babbling sounds like the cliches of an old clown performing before an empty house.

In Kenya, peace has never been the illusion it is in South Africa. Our desire is that this real peace in Kenya should spread to the continent. That means, for Kenya, the dismantling of the apartheid system.

Kenya has emerged as a model for political stability in Africa. A model that demonstrates to the dislike of the South African regime, that an African country can govern itself well and maintain peace and order. Our record is clear in our support for the Organisation of African Unity Charter and member states. Our success story also stems from our major pre-occupation with nation building and therefore having no time to interfere in the internal affairs of other states.

Pretoria is not happy about our record and hence the cheap smear campaign to soil our image. It does not in the least, surprise us though it annoys us.

So despite the needling attacks from Botha, we shall not be moved. Our conscience and our stand is clear and we therefore back our high commissioner to Zimbabwe, Mr Philip Mbai, in putting the record straight. We have at no time been involved in such arms supply and South Africa would be better advised as Mbai put it, to cease its dirty manoeuvres and wild adventures aimed at distabilising neighbouring black states and continuously dragging Kenya's name to shift attention from herself.

If South Africa has killed the Nkomati Accord herself then she should not turn to Kenya for a scapegoat. Picking on Kenya is childishly ridiculous and silly.

Africa cannot be so easily deceived and Botha must be so shallow minded to think that anybody in Africa can bother about taking him with any seriousness. We don't both Mr. Botha!

Africa is only too aware that its strong and united stand against the racist regime worries South Africa, Pretoria therefore would want to see a divided continent to feel secure and free to pursue its racist policies and deny the majority the right to determine their own destiny. So far, South Africa's tactics to divide Africa have failed and hence the gunning for countries like Kenya who champion the cause of humanity in South Africa.

If Kenya and others could be kept off from this cause, then Pretoria would find it easy to concentrate its military might, use its wealth, and support from its Western friends to crush internal opposition against its policies. The racist regime has in fact found itself rapped in its own abyss and there is only one way it can come out of it--surrender to the will of the majority for that is also the will of the God of Africa.

CSO: 3400/885

KENYA

UNILATERAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE SEEN AS SHAM

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 12 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Planned UDI by SA Fools Nobody"]

[Text] THE South African racist regime has come to a crisis and is now being doltish as it plans to launch a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) in Namibia by June this year. In doing so, the regime hopes to overcome its crisis by playing the humble oaf. We are told that South Africa intends to use its few puppets in Namibia to announce the sham independence and continue to control the destiny of Namibians through the puppets. The interest of the puppets of course is narrow and selfish and will be content with dancing on a string pulled from Pretoria so long as their selfish interests are met. They will be doing so at the cost of abusing the dignity of the people of this continent. Such puppets are among the worst enemies of Africa and should be aware that Africa will not allow them to succeed with their insidious intentions whatever power they are accorded with by their racist masters. Namibians of course, will not accept to be treated to fake independence and we in the rest of the continent are not equally going to accept such a spittle in our eyes. The current plans by South Africa are only desperate moves. Such moves include recruitment of Namibian black adult men into the army to counteract the intensified war against South African troops successfully waged by Swapo. Unfortunately for South Africa, the entire Namibian population is rallying behind Swapo. Pieter Botha, described in Nairobi last Sunday by Swapo's President Sam Nujoma as operating like the notorious German Nazi leader Adolf Hitler, is only too aware that he has no chance of winning in Namibia hence his desperate moves.

CSO: 3400/884

KENYA

NEW CHARGES FILED AGAINST STUDENTS

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 13 Mar 85 p 24

[Article by Edward Rihnaa]

[Text] The state yesterday filed fresh charges against five Nairobi University students for taking part in an unlawful assembly, and which carries a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

Events took a dramatic turn yesterday before Senior Resident Magistrate, Mr. S. E. O Bosire, when he upheld a defence objection that the original charge of taking part in an unlawful assembly, which carried a three-year jail term, should be amended by the prosecution to make it sustainable in law.

But instead of amending the charge State Assistant Deputy Public Prosecutor, Mr. Bernard Chunga, substituted a fresh charge of taking part in an unlawful assembly carrying a maximum sentence of life imprisonment if convicted. And he further substituted an alternative charge against all the accused of disobeying a police order issued by a provincial officer to disperse from the unlawful assembly at the university sports ground.

Before the hearing resumed yesterday, a High Court Judge, Mr. Justice Fidahusein Abdullah, rejected bail applications by three university students who had applied in the High Court to be released pending the hearing of the case filed against them by the state.

When the hearing resumed in the lower court before Mr. Bosire, the magistrate delivered a ruling on a preliminary objection raised by the defence that the charge of taking part in an unlawful assembly disclosed no offence.

CSO: 3400/884

KENYA

ADMINISTRATION POLICE FORCE'S REPUTATION DECRIED

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] The commandant of the administration police force, Mr. Kinuthia Mbugua, has said the image of the force was being marred by unruly askaris.

He said there were widespread incidents in which askaris had defied orders from their superiors.

Addressing administration policemen from Nyanza Province at Kisumu social centre, Mbugua narrated incidents in which askaris have their superiors, wananchi and political leaders.

He advised them to avoid the hostile attitude whereby some of them refused to communicate vital information concerning thieves and other criminals to the authorities.

Mbugua said askaris were required to improve their image by working hard in arresting criminals on wanted lists. "You should also behave well and reduce "orderly proceedings" which only wasted time that the district officers could have spent solving wananchi's problems, he advised.

He told them there were over 200 vacancies for inspectors and a number of chiefs inspectors in the administration police.

Mbugua said promotion will depend on the recommendation of their immediate superiors.

The commandant advised the askaris not to sleep while on duty as they could easily lose their guns to thieves and also jeopardise whatever they were guarding.

He advised them not to go on unscheduled chang'aa-raiding parties as these would land them in trouble.

In order to foster good understanding between the askaris and chiefs, the chiefs were being enrolled in a new month course at Administration Training College, Embakasi, while assistant chiefs were given lectures on the subject at local seminars, said Mbugua.

CSO: 3400/883

KENYA

MOI ENCOURAGES STRICT IMMIGRATION POLICIES

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 8 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Mitch Odero]

[Text] President Daniel arap Moi yesterday called on the Department of Immigration to ensure that dangerous elements do not slip into the country to endanger the security of the state.

The department should be vigilant to ensure that everyone entering the country had all the relevant documents.

Addressing a delegation of officers from the department who called on him at State House, Nairobi, President Moi urged the department not to exempt anybody from the normal international immigration procedures.

The delegation led by the Principal Immigration Officer, Mr. Milton ole Ncharo, presented the President with a cheque for shs. 20,000 towards the National Famine Relief Fund and shs. 5,000 towards the Mercy Njeri Ng'ang'a Medical Fund.

Expressing satisfaction with the good work being done by the department, the President pointed out that the department was vital to the security of the state. He cautioned the personnel in the department against laxity.

Those travelling out of the country must also receive the necessary inoculation, he said, and urged the immigration officers to execute their duties with co-operation and to enhance the image of their department.

Receiving the donations, he thanked the officers for being mindful of other people's welfare.

Introducing the delegation to the President, Ole Ncharo said a number of his officers had registered either as life or ordinary members of Kanu.

The ceremony was also attended by a Minister in the President's Office, Mr. Justus ole Tipis.

CSO: 3400/883

23 April 1985

KENYA

VARSIITY STUDENTS RECEIVE SENTENCES

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 9 Mar 85 pp 1, 16.

[Article by Edward Rihnaa]

[Text] The 14 University of Nairobi students accused of using a university vehicle illegally were yesterday jailed for six months each.

The offence was allegedly committed during the recent disturbances at the university campus.

One student Francis Nesbit Njubi, who was separately charged with driving the university vehicle without a licence and illegally possessing bhang, was given an additional six months jail term.

And Kariuki Gakuo who was also separately charged with illegal possession of bhang was also jailed for another six months. The two will serve a total of 12 months each.

Chief Magistrate, Mr. H. H. Buch, said in his sentence the charges of driving a vehicle and possession of bhang in his view may not have been serious but in the context of the case they are aggravating. He said the offences called for maximum custodial sentences.

The students who were jailed for six months are Munoru John Kaniu (first year law student), James Mbaria Kariuki (first year science), Mathews Nabwakwa Maube (first year arts), Auma Stephen Wadinda (first year engineering), Peter Omondi (2nd year commerce), Mwakudua wa Mwachofi, (final year agriculture), Joseph Mwita (2nd year engineering), Gacheche wa Miano (final year law), Watengwa wa Masika (2nd year arts), Mwamidi wa Mwakio (final year arts), Mwangi Kiura (2nd year arts), Francis Nesbitt Njubi (1st year arts) and Sammy Macharia.

Buch said the case was sad and a bad one for the history of both the University of Nairobi and the country.

Buch said the charges against the students are to be taken in the context of events and circumstances in the university.

He added that if the students had not been controlled by the authorities the situation could have been explosive to the detriment of peace, law and order.

He said the accused were in custody for a month and they have themselves to blame.

CSO: 3400/883

KENYA

BRIEFS

SENTENCE REDUCTIONS CONTINUE--Five ex-servicemen with the defunct Kenya Air Force yesterday had their jail terms reduced by the High Court after successful appeals against sentences imposed on them by a court martial for mutiny relating to the activities of the August 1, 1982 coup bid. The appeals were heard by Justice J. H. S. Todd, while the state was represented by Major T. K. Githiora. Samuel Karage Kiaka's jail term was reduced from 16 to 12 years. Samuel Gathange Maina had his eight years jail term reduced to five years, George Cheptot Muteis 12 years to six years, William Ogada Ogembo's 23 years to 12 years, and Titus Tumbo Ngio's 20 years were reduced to 12 years. In the same court, four new appeals were heard from Patrick Baraza Cheson, Jack Nyambuga Okumba, Norman Ishihe Abwanje and Harrison Oyuke, all ex-airmen. Cheson and Okumba were represented by Mr. P. S. Gatimu while Ambwanje and Oyuke were represented by Mr. D. S. Amayamu. Major T. K. Githiora appeared for the State. Gatimu said his clients did not participate in the August 1982 coup bid but only heard of the coup through the radio and reported to Kenya Airforce to find out what was happening. Justice Todd fixed the judgements for these appeals for March 12, 1985. [Text] [Richard Keya] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 9 Mar 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/884

JPRS-SSA-85-034
23 April 1985

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

CCCE LOANS--France's Caisse Centrale de Cooperation Economique (Central Economic Cooperation Fund) has provided two credits to Madagascar amounting to 175 million francs. The first, of 98 million francs, is to renovate the national railway network, particularly with regard to rolling stock. The second will finance the resumption of coffee growing on the east coast. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 7]

INDIAN OCEAN PROGRAM--The French-language television programme "Magazine de l'Ocean Indien," which developed under the agreement signed January 30 at Saint Denis de la Reunion between the broadcasting companies of Madagascar (RTM), Mauritius (MBC) and Reunion (RFO), was shown for the first time on February 23, in Madagascar. Comprising cultural and sports items provided by the three islands, it will be broadcast once a month by each television station. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Mar 85 p 8]

SOVIET AIRCRAFT AID--The Soviet Union this week handed over to Madagascar a batch of spare parts worth 400,000 dollars for the general overhaul of two small Yak-40 liaison aircraft belonging to the Malagasy naval air service. According to the daily Madagascar Matin, this gift will soon be topped up by a three million dollar loan to enable other aircraft, three Mil Mi-8 helicopters, three Antonov An-26 transports and a dozen MiG-21 fighters of the country's air force to be maintained. Furthermore, a fourth An-26 is expected to be delivered soon. Only six Soviet experts are now said to be still working at the Ivato air base near Antananarivo, the remainder having been replaced by 74 Malagasy technicians who underwent training courses in the Soviet Union in 1984. This new aid from Moscow comes as most of Madagascar's air force has been grounded for several months. Negotiations took place between Antananarivo and Paris for French aircraft to fill the gap, but financing was not available. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Mar 85 p 6]

CSO: 3400/823

MALAWI

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR MNR DENIED--Lusaka.--Malawi yesterday denied knowledge of aircraft overflying its territory with arms for right-wing Mozambican rebels and said it did not support any clandestine activities aimed at toppling the leftist Maputo Government. The Malawi High Commission (Embassy) in Lusaka said Malawi could not monitor or inspect cargo carried by planes overflying the country. It said Malawian airspace had frequently been violated by such planes. The High Commission was reacting to remarks by South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, over a non-aggression pact between Pretoria and Maputo. Mr Botha said last Saturday Mozambique suspected that the Mozambique National Resistance rebels were being supplied with arms and equipment from South Africa, Malawi and Kenya. "The Government of the Republic of Malawi wishes to deny categorically any knowledge of clandestine flights over Malawian territory ferrying arms and other supplies to Renamo (MNR guerrillas)," the High Commission said in a statement.--Sapa-Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Mar 85 p 5]

CSO: 3400/880

MAURITIUS

SHIRTS QUOTA INCREASE AWARDED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 5

[Text]

Mauritius, which has become one of the world's major exporters of textiles and hosiery, scored a notable success on March 4 by managing to obtain a substantial increase in its quota of exports to the United States market, which is the subject of fierce competition on the part of producers in the Third World. At the end of last year the United States would only accept 1.2 million shirts annually from Mauritius, but the agreement which has just been signed between Port Louis and Washington allows for 7.56 million items. This figure is broken down as follows: 2.4 million woven cotton shirts, 2.4 million knitted cotton shirts, 2.76 million shirts and blazers in man-made fibre and 1.38 million woollen pullovers.

For comparison, the quotas accorded to other major textile producers by the United States include 2.18 million shirts from South Korea, 1.6 million from Macao, 1.3 million each from Thailand and Pakistan, and one million from Mexico.

I.O.N.- This agreement, signed after a four-day visit to Mauritius by a team from the United States department of commerce, underiably represents an economic triumph for Mauritius, but also a gesture of good will on the part of Washington. According to a U.S. state department official who spoke to THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER, the agreement was made possible after Mauritius moved closer to the United States position in the United Nations. In the wake of this "rapprochement", Washington decided to look favourably on requests from Mauritius, particularly with regard to its exports to the United States. Mauritian prime minister Anserood JUGNAUTH also sent a personal letter to U.S. president Ronald REAGAN on this matter, stressing the necessity for the island to continue its efforts at industrialisation.

The textile agreement has also enabled the Mauritian government to score points at home, since the increase in exports from the free zone will create no fewer than 5,000 new jobs, in the opinion of the authorities in Port Louis. Official statistics already show a reduction over the past year in the number of jobless, which in December 1984 were 5,000 down on the same month in 1983.

MOZAMBIQUE

LIBERATED FAMILIES INTEGRATED INTO HOMOINE DISTRICT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 21 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] In military operations carried out last year, in the district of Homoine, the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM) liberated over 1,600 citizens who had been forced to live with the armed bandits, also destroying the latter's hide-outs in Pembe, Vavate and Urrena. At present, the liberated population is reorganizing its life in the communal village of Vavate and the future rural community of Fanha-Fanha.

Last year, in that district, for the combat training of the population several politico-military training centers were created, in which hundreds of persons were trained, including workers and cooperative members.

These facts were made public in the course of the 13th session of the Homoine district assembly, which convened recently to assess the activities carried out last year. At this meeting, the district executive council submitted the report on the evaluation relating to the level of fulfillment of the central state plan and territorial program.

Agriculture

The aforementioned document reported that, during the 1984-84 agricultural campaign, 945 hectares out of the 1,818 planned for the state, cooperative and family sectors had been cultivated. In the prepared area, 1,145 tons of various farm products were produced, including corn, cassava, beans, cotton and garden produce.

A total of 4,470 cashew trees were planted in Marrengo, Inhamussua, Chizapela and Goio. As for the agricultural marketing, 134 tons of cashew nuts, 239 of seasoning oil and 27 of copra were purchased in that district.

To aid the population liberated from the control of the armed bandits, last year, in the district of Homoine, the Coordinating Group to Prevent and Combat Natural Disasters distributed 395.5 tons of corn, 45 tons of chickpeas, 15.5 tons of peas, 4.5 tons of butter beans and 2 tons of peanuts, as well as cooking oil and powdered milk. For the same population, that agency also

distributed seed, specifically, 6,200 kilograms of corn, 1,350 kilograms of nhemba beans, 1,200 kilograms of peanuts and various green vegetables, as well as 3,400 hoes, 1,600 machetes, 1,412 axes and other production tools.

Life in Homoine

From the social standpoint, the report from the Homoine district executive council noted that, during the previous academic year, 31 of the existing 60 elementary schools were in operation, with 12,063 pupils attending, and 185 teachers serving them. The educational achievement recorded for the last academic year was 56 percent. At the local secondary school and the basic agrarian school of Inhamussua, the final educational achievement stood at 52 and 39 percent, respectively. At the elementary teacher training center in Homoine, in turn, an achievement of 86 percent was recorded.

In the health area, the expanded vaccination program was exceeded by 60 percent; whereas with regard to mother and child health, an over-fulfillment of the same kind took place, with the exception of childbirths, the index for which was 88 percent.

In the area of the health system extension in Homoine district, two health stations were constructed with local materials, at the Fourth Congress Agricultural Cooperative of Covane and in Vavate. It is anticipated that, this year, assistance for childbirths will begin in the latter location, provided by a midwife currently being trained. Moreover, the Mafulane maternity facility was reopened in the locality of Golo, and some furnishings were retrieved from the Maxamal maternity facility currently operating in Madaucane.

Four first aid workers were trained for work sites as well as two midwives. In the 25 September communal village in Marrengo, a course on nutritional education was given to 22 activists from the Mozambican Women's Organization.

The 13th session of the Homoine district assembly heard the report rendering an account submitted by the work commissions created for this organ. The report from the commission to assist social sectors noted that, last year, 11 classrooms and three houses for teachers were built, based on local materials.

The commission for reconstruction of areas devastated by the enemy, in turn, announced that 108 of the 120 planting fields demarcated in the communal village of Vavate, where 1,214 inhabitants reside, making a total of 330 families, are occupied. Furthermore, in Fanha-Fanha, in the locality of Nhaulane, a new rural community is under construction, which currently has 320 inhabitants. On that site, 415 planting fields have already been staked out.

2909

CSO: 3442/212

MOZAMBIQUE

SUCCESS OR FAILURE OF NKOMATI AFTER ONE YEAR EXAMINED

Unknown MNR Backers

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Mar 85 p 11

[Article by Peter Sullivan]

[Text] THERE is one piece missing in the puzzle of why the much-vaunted Accord of Nkomati is breaking down: who is supporting, funding, training and equipping the Mozambique Resistance Movement?

Mozambicans believe it is South Africa. South Africa denies it. The signing, a year ago tomorrow was a media event, with grandstands erected on the river bank; personalities invited to prawns and champagne in marquee tents; speeches from dignitaries; and all-day television coverage.

Now the euphoria has abated. What went wrong? Did Nkomati achieve anything?

Nkomati achieved a great deal both for South Africa and for Southern Africa. Besides the advantage to the South African Government of having

ANC bases removed, Nkomati was the breakthrough which enabled conservative Western leaders to give the two Bothas a chance.

Nkomati also helped put the plight of Southern Africa into perspective, with news reports about Mozambique's inability to feed its people.

Nkomati set the Africa specialists agog: nobody had dared to predict it, and the "toenadering" between Marxist state and

pariah apartheid was too incredible to contemplate — yet it happened.

ANC attacks on South Africa launched from Mozambique stopped immediately. But the MNR attacks on Mozambique continued to grow.

Privately some South African politicians went so far as to express their concern over whether they had "backed the right horse..." because the

MNR seemed to go from strength to strength.

There were reports hinting at a split in the Cabinet between Mr Pik Botha and General Magnus Malan, suggesting that the Ministry of Defence was not wholeheartedly behind the Accord. These were vigorously denied.

Then Mr Botha tried to act as peacemaker, calling both MNR and Frelimo to Pretoria for week-long talks which ended in the Declaration of Pretoria, a document supposed to be a prelude to peace. This has also failed.

If, and it is a big if, South Africa is not supporting the MNR, who is? Current theory is that the term MNR is used too loosely, and that the forces battling against President Machel include elements of the MNR, plain bandits and unhappy Frelimo soldiers who have not been paid or fed.

Perhaps the secret is simple: to the resistance Samora Machel is a better fighter than a governor, is better able to attack than to defend, better at scavenging food than governing a country, better at getting support while in opposition than while in government.

And South Africa has discovered — to its cost — that it has to deliver on the spirit of a treaty, not just the legalities.

Benefits in Question

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Mar 85 p 11

[Article by Joao Santa Rita]

[Text] Mozambique has gained little or nothing from the Nkomati Accord while South Africa has reaped most of the benefits from it, economists and political observers have told *The Star*.

But although the accord has been a disillusionment, it has not been a hopeless failure and there are still possibilities for strengthening relations between the two countries.

"The agreement hasn't lived up to its expectations but strictly speaking its terms have been fulfilled by both countries," said Professor John Barratt of the Institute of International Affairs.

Drawing a distinction between the letter and the spirit of the accord, Professor Barratt said Mozambique and South Africa had fulfilled the agreement by stopping their direct and active assistance to guerilla movements.

"The spirit of Nkomati remains to be fulfilled. Mozambique was expecting the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to be dying out by this stage and this has not happened. They were also expecting more economic benefits and this has also not happened," he said.

Professor Mike Hough of the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies said that not everything had gone right with the accord.

"In Mozambique the security situation hasn't improved and

On March 16 1984 on a stretch of no-man's-land on the banks of the Nkomati River, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and the then Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, signed a non-aggression treaty between the two countries. Now experts agree that peace and economic development in the region are as elusive as ever. JOAO SANTA RITA reports.

economically the treaty has not lived up to expectations," he said.

"But I must qualify this by saying that the treaty is only one year old and it takes time to extend the existing economic ties.

"There is communication between the two countries and there has been an increase in economic co-operation in the fields of tourism, railways and ports.

"But the Mozambique security problem affects and will continue to affect everything else," Professor Hough said.

He said that South Africa had benefited dramatically from the accord which resulted in a reduction last year of ANC activities

"South Africa got a lot of diplomatic mileage out of this agreement," he said.

Dr J Leistner, director of the Africa Institute, said that Pretoria had reaped more benefits from Nkomati — particularly in the security aspect.

"For Mozambique the situation is worsening. They worked on the simplistic assumption that once South Africa stopped support for the MNR the movement would die. The expectations proved to be premature as far as Mozambique is concerned."

Dr Leistner said that there had been encouraging signs in terms of co-operation between the two countries and with more time this could flourish into a positive relationship.

Anarchy Reported

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Mar 85 p 11

[Text] A year after the pomp and extravagance of the Nkomati Accord the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) can look back and say that it has achieved what it promised to do a year ago.

In April last year, less than a month after Nkomati, an MNR spokesman told *The Star* that the war would be intensified.

Today all 10 Mozambican provinces are affected by rebel activity and, in some of them, there has been a total breakdown of law and order.

A Maputo businessman, who recently visited Johannesburg, said this was happening throughout the country.

"Law and order is breaking down into total anarchy in some areas."

CENTRAL CONTROL

But he said that he could not believe that the MNR rebels were now operating without any central control.

"Armed men who sabotage railway lines and electricity power lines and who extend their activities to all parts of the country must know what they are doing," he said.

Economically, the country was on its knees with widespread shortages and hunger, he said. Mozambique's second biggest city, Beira, had been without electricity for months.

Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, said he understood the situation had improved in central Mozambique.

There was also a belief that, whatever happened, Mozambique would not pull out of the accord, at least for the time being.

"I think that the recent public accusations by Mozambique against South Africa are aimed at putting pressure on the West to help solve the problem," said Professor Barratt.

Professor Mike Hough said if Mozambique pulled out of the Nkomati Accord it could look for help only from the Soviet Union.



No power is flowing from Cahora Bassa to the Apello distribution station in South Africa. The map shows where some pylons have been blown up near Chimoio.

Koomatiport Mayor Comments

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Mar 85 p 11

[Text]

For Mr Johnny Henn, Koomatiport businessman and mayor of the town, the Nkomati Accord has meant new possibilities for business and co-operation between the two countries.

He is one of the few who do not agree that everything has gone wrong.

"I know that everybody thought that once the agreement was signed some magic power would set in and everything would be solved," he told The Star's Lowveld Bureau.

"I have also noticed that businessmen are now much cooler about investing in Mozambique after the initial enthusiasm. But people must realise that it will be a long process and that things can't be done overnight."

Mr Henn is involved in several joint ventures with Mozambique. An Air Service, Metavia, has started between Komatipoort, Maputo and Inhaca Island off the Mozambican coast.

"Much of Inhaca's infrastructures have been recovered. Since December 300 South African tourists have visited the island," he said.

Soon Mr Henn plans to get involved in another joint venture with Mozambique under which a brewery and a soft drink factory will start operating in Maputo.

A director of a Johannesburg-based multinational, who did not want to be named, said there was no possibility of meaningful investment in Mozambique without peace.

"One can't move inside Mozambique. Roads and railways are under constant attack. How can one talk of investments without peace?" he asked.

"Businessmen want to go in but without peace no one will move."

Apart from Mr Henn's contacts with Mozambique, most of the economic agreements with Maputo have been at government level and not all of them are working well.

CSO: 3400/900

MOZAMBIQUE

JAPAN DONATION FOR ROAD REPAIR

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 85 p 3

[Text]

Herald Reporter
MOZAMBIKAN roads damaged by floods during last year's Cyclone Domoina are to be rehabilitated under a \$3.1 million grant from Japan signed between the two countries in Harare yesterday.

The Mozambican Ambassador, Cde Rafael Maguni, said his country appreciated the Japanese gesture because it would help in the reconstruction of the country recovering from several years of drought.

The Japanese embassy in Harare recently assumed responsibility for Mozambique, taking over from the Japanese am-

bassy in Tanzania.

Cde Maguni noted that Japan was prospecting for oil in some parts of Mozambique. "If results are good, we shall have good prospects for development. It is important for us to get help from developed countries like Japan."

Cde Maguni said Japan had proved to be a good friend in time of Mozambique's need by giving medicines and other supplies to people affected by drought and floods.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr Yoshifumi Ito, said that although Mozambique had in recent years been sorely hit by

natural disasters, the country had great economic potential through its abundant natural resources.

Japan wanted to strengthen the economic infrastructure of Mozambique because it was vital to the success of the SADC and to peace and stability in the area as a whole.

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MOZAMBIQUE

PRIORITIES IN BEIRA CONSTRUCTION SECTOR FOR 1985 STUDIED

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 13 Mar 85 pp 8-9

[Text] Priorities: War Plan and Recovery of What Exists

The war plan is currently the focus of attention for the construction and water sector in Sofala. At the moment, the rationale is to mobilize workers and material resources to construct quarters to house the soldiers, to dig or recover roads in order to allow for the forces' advancement; also the opening or improvement of landing strips for aircraft, as well as other aspects that will simultaneously require the production of construction materials. For the construction and water sector, 1985 represents, in the final analysis, the concentration of 75 percent of the activities on the plan to recover the existing projects; specifically, the social infrastructures, including the Beira Central Hospital, schools and roads. The remaining 25 percent is associated with the works in progress, such as the finishing of the ATCM premises, the teachers center in Manga, the rehabilitation of the port of Beira within the SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] context, the recovery of the ceramics industry in Inhamizua and the production of cement, stone and fiber cement, in addition to the program to clean up the environment and to supply water to the city of Beira.

The situation in that important sector was described by its provincial director, Adelino Ribeiro, in an interview granted to the news media in Beira, in which the directors of the protected enterprises, namely, DIMAC, the water enterprise, APIE, the latrine construction project and also the secretaries of the party cells and the provincial directorate's trade union committee, took part.

This meeting lasted nearly 3 hours and at it, not only were questions brought up, but there was also progress in a more detailed analysis of the issue; as in the case of the question of APIE, which prompted further discussion and aroused many doubts, some of which will be dispelled at a meeting to be scheduled at a suitable time.

Adelino Ribeiro paved the way for the debate with a candid remark: "APIE is a very big pain. It has been very difficult to organize, but work has been started by the construction sector. Some problems were discovered, but we have not managed to solve them completely, because all of APIE's problems can only be solved as a result of the population's reports.

"APIE is still operating with difficulties. We have new people in the sections and departments, because many of the personnel left, some to transfer, including chiefs. Therefore, I say that the new workers have not yet gained sufficient rotation to undertake the work."

According to Adelino Ribeiro, APIE is not currently succeeding in monitoring all the workers from the districts. The intention is, at every station, in conjunction with the district secretary, to work on the detection of abandoned houses and empty dwellings fit for habitation.

We include the specific issue of APIE in articles included separately on this page.

'There Is No Increase in House Rents'

The provincial director of construction and water of Sofala, Adelino Ribeiro, assured the press: "No increase in rents for APIE housing has been planned."

That official was discussing the stories, rumors and complaints that have been circulating during the past few days in the city of Beira.

Contrary to the speculation, Adelino Ribeiro explained that it is anticipated that there will soon be a readjustment of rents, based on the type of dwelling and the wage of the tenants.

He added: "If a tenant earned 10,000 meticals, when the contract with APIE was concluded, and he now earns 15,000, it will obviously be necessary to readjust; but this should not be interpreted as a raise in the rate of house rents."

Speculation With Materials: Who Is to Blame?

Construction materials, especially cement and lusalite sheets, have now entered the speculation system.

It is believed that this is due to several factors of a cyclical nature, such as the lack of supervision on the part of the state enterprises or agencies; because concrete instances have been discovered.

There is, moreover, the problem of the documentation which reaches the port stations too late; the latter sites being considered quite vulnerable to thefts or diversions of goods.

Also associated with this situation is the issuance of false documents for removal of goods from the docks; something which usually happens when there is collusion among certain dishonest workers who have infiltrated the enterprises.

This question was seriously discussed during the interview granted by the provincial director of construction and water for Sofala who, in this connection, assured us that DIMAC is not to blame for this.

"DIMAC does not distribute construction materials to individuals. The task of this enterprise is to distribute the materials to the construction enterprises and to the city's urban renewal office which, in turn, handle the portion that they have available for specific purposes, including that for individuals."

Adelino Reibeiro added: "We know that there is a great deal of speculation with materials, and we have already found some sources of it. But it is not our fault, although there have been some mistakes on our part which might, either directly or indirectly, have led to supplies for the speculation system."

Netherlands Donates 850,000 Florins

The government of the Netherlands, one of Mozambique's major Western economic partners, has granted 850,000 florins to carry out the project for latrine construction in Sofala, affecting in particular the provincial capital, Beira.

Manuel Francisco, coordinator for that project in Beira, told the news media that, to date, 60 latrines have been constructed in six outlying districts of the city; and the second phase began during the second half of January, with a target of 25.

The work is under way in the second and sixth districts of Beira; while a training course is being held, simultaneously, in the cooperatives.

As the director of construction and water for Sofala revealed, for the current phase at least 250 tons of cement have been assured, out of the 8,000 that the Dondo factory will be producing.

A 'Monster' Called APIE

APIE, the State Property Holdings Administration, currently controlling nearly 13,000 apartments which have also been designated for homes, is a "monster" state enterprise known for its internal organization.

The summons for organization has come precisely because of the complexity of the sector, which grew overwhelmingly as the effect of the nationalizations struck its focal points of influence among the profitable properties that had come under the colonial administration.

In fact, during the post-independence period, there was an increase in properties which subsequently did not find individuals capable of carrying out their proper management.

However, the result has been that the common citizen followed and categorized the situation as one of "slowly dying ruins," describing the neglect fostered, after all, by those who had a misconception of the conquests made by the Mozambican revolution.

In this matter, the analysis of which might lead individuals to erroneous interpretations, possibly opposing the legitimacy of the nationalizations, a Mozambican journalist bravely discussed the issue during the interview with the provincial director of construction and water.

During the course of the interview, the explanation was given by several speakers, including the director of APIE, who admitted:

"There are nearly 1,000 requests for houses in Beira, and it is difficult to give a satisfactory response to each one.

"The distribution of housing currently requires a judgment in coordination with the city and provincial agencies in general, because the previous action created many upsets."

On this occasion, the APIE director in Sofala, Mouzinho Alberto Carlos, recalled that, previously, the process of distributing houses was carried out by mobilizing groups; "which was improper, and which unfortunately caused disastrous situations.

"I have at present 250 dwellings with contracts concluded which are still in an unresolved situation. It is a situation exceeding the limits, but the real truth is that individuals have raised the problem, but essentially it is not, in fact, the mobilizing group which has the assignment of managing the houses."

Deterioration of Properties: Increasingly Greater Risks

The risks resulting from the deterioration of the state's property holdings, for which APIE is responsible, have assumed increasingly greater proportions during recent months, owing primarily to the poor use of the houses by the tenants, aggravated by the excessive accumulation of individuals in the dwellings. It is either the problems of water leakage or drains bursting or cesspools that are clogged, causing great upsets to the community.

According to an investigation conducted by our newspaper, whereas, on the one hand, there is no capacity for response from the APIE's property maintenance sector, on the other, the tenants have a responsibility for the situation.

One of the cases which reached the greatest extreme, for example, was the excessive number of people living in each "flat," at the rate of 10 persons for a type-1 dwelling with a bathroom; which obviously could not withstand the burden of requirements in terms of sanitation.

A few days ago, the most flagrant case was discovered on the property of the Scala pastry shop, where individuals were using a dining room to cook, bathe and wash clothes on the floor.

A worse situation was just found at the Azul property on Luis Inacio Street, where a construction and water brigade saw cans, blankets and baskets in the cesspools extending from it.

Moreover, the situation culminated in the Cavadas property which, after having been turned over to the tenants in August 1984, now looks like a "dump," not only because of its outer appearance, which is displeasing, but also because it is in worse condition than a "wharf warehouse," a shelter for the "sand captains," in which people sleep in the bathtubs.

In short, it was based on this reasoning that the obvious conclusion was drawn that the deterioration of the state's property holdings at this point is very closely related to the misuse of the dwellings.

The news media were told by the provincial director of construction and water for Sofala, Adelino Ribeiro: "We are aware of the problem of the lack of supply of materials for maintenance, but I'm not sure that this is the main reason; because there have been extremely serious instances involving the use of houses by the tenants."

2909

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23 April 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

LIBERATED FAMILIES IN ZAMBEZIA RECEIVE AID

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] More than 1,000 people who had been living in areas under the influence of the armed bandits in Maganja da Costa district, of Zambezia Province, are receiving assistance from the local party and state agencies.

The secretary of the district committee for defense, who gave this information, added that some of these people have been integrated into an accommodation center, and others have been taken to a residential area of the district headquarters.

The same source also remarked that, at the accommodation center an elementary school is already operating, for the children of the families housed there.

In the meanwhile, the party and state agencies in that administrative zone are creating conditions to enable the individuals involved to start agricultural production.

Determined Peasants

Other reports coming from Zambezia indicate that the peasants from the locality of Chapala, in Alto Molocue district, are intensifying the work on farm production and defense of the fatherland this year, two priority tasks established by the Fourth Congress of the FRELIMO Party.

In a recent meeting with the party's first secretary and administrator of that region, the peasants expressed their determination to participate in combating the armed bandits. Hence, they will start making traditional weapons.

During the meeting, the administrator of Alto Molocue noted that the solution to the problem of famine and armed bandits in our country requires the active, conscious participation of all the Mozambican people.

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23 April 1985

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

BEIRA MILITIAMEN TO BE PUNISHED--Militiamen in the city of Beira who seized documents from youths of military age and forcefully took them on trucks to the recruitment center to join the Army will be severely punished, because "they acted without permission and their action could interfere with the military census process that is under way." Lt Artur Charles, chief of the Sofala census and recruitment center, remarked: "The militiamen abused the military uniform which they wear on those occasions and what they did was 'their own idea'; they had no orders from anyone." In this way he explained the reason for the punishment that the aforementioned militiamen will receive. However, with respect to the militiamen's irregular procedure, Lt Artur Charles commented: "The only thing that the center does after receiving the youths in connection with this 'campaign' is to record in the census those who have not yet served, releasing them immediately and incorporating those who had already been called and who did not show up at the stipulated time." Nevertheless, this "taint" has not impeded the normal course of the military census process. After the uneasiness caused by this situation had been dispelled, the youths again went to the 22 stations set up in the city of Beira. The problem that has hampered the immediate success of the operation is the lack of equipment in the photographic establishments. Many youths have the required documentation ready, but they lack photographs. The chief of the census and recruitment center in Sofala said that, this year, more youths went to the stations than the number last year. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Feb 85 p 3] 2909

DELEGATION FOR MOSCOW FESTIVAL--A delegation consisting of 150 young people will represent Mozambique at the 12th International Festival of Youth and Students, to be held in Moscow, in the Soviet Union, this coming July. This fact was disclosed by Zacarias Kupela, secretary general for organization of Mozambican Youth, during a press conference granted yesterday to the news media. According to this official, 100 young people will be selected through cultural, recreational and sports activities, to be nominated for this purpose. The other 50 are students located in the Soviet Union for training courses. Mozambique's participation in the International Festival of Youth and Students the preparations for which will begin soon is included in the planning for the OJM's [Mozambique Youth Organization] Second National Conference, which is to take place during the first quarter of the year. This is the second time

that our country will be participating in a "forum" of this type, having done so for the first time at Havana, Cuba, in 1978. [Text] [Maputo-NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 1] 2909

MINERS RETURNING FROM RSA—The evacuation of Mozambican miners from the Republic of South Africa bound for Gaza and Inhambane Provinces began on Tuesday, when 11 buses carrying over 300 of them drove from Maputo to Palmeira, a site on which the rainfall caused the bridge over National Highway No 1 to collapse. The buses belong to the Oliveiras and South Mozambique Highway enterprises, and the crossing at the location of the destroyed bridge has been done on foot. Other buses carrying applicants for mining jobs bound for Maputo are waiting on the northern side of the road to carry the miners who have just left the first ones. This measure was adopted in view of the enormous throng of those emigrants who, coming from South Africa, have found it impossible to continue the trip, because of the rain which made the roads unusable. Many of them, who had a few days' leave, had to return to their job sites because their days off had been used up. The operation was met with great joy by the miners; and on the site of the crossing there have been witnessed touching scenes, with men singing and dancing with happiness, in contrast to the desperation of others who, carried in their own vehicles, could not cross. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Feb 85 p 1] 2909

SOVIET DEFENSE ATTACHE SPEAKS—A few days ago, the Soviet Union's military attache in Mozambique, Anatoliy Kalachnik, speaking to NOTICIAS on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy, to be celebrated tomorrow, declared: "The responsibility of the Armed Forces of the Soviet bloc in the defense of the respective countries and for world peace is very great, and thanks to the presence of powerful armies in that community, it has been possible to guarantee peace during the past 40 years. Unfortunately, that peace no longer exists throughout the world, as is the desire of all the peoples yearning for it. There are still local wars taking place, the essence of which, if we analyze it deeply, we can conclude to be imperialist ambitions." Anatoliy Kalachnik spoke to NOTICIAS on the occasion of the marking, this year, of the 67th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army and Navy, whose immediate task after their creation was to combat the internal counterrevolution and the foreign intervention in that country. After citing the main accomplishments of the Soviet Armed Forces in the defense of his country's territorial integrity, and the cooperation that exists with the rest of the Socialist community, the Soviet military attache in Mozambique noted that the capitalist bloc's action at this time is what is determining the Socialist strategy. He said: "It involves the defense of our very survival." Anatoliy Kalachnik also remarked that the imperialist aggressiveness can only be deterred through a powerful force which realizes that the fundamental enemy at present is imperialist ambitions. After commenting that the essence of the Soviet Armed Forces and those of the rest of the Socialist community is the defense of the respective country, from the standpoint of preserving the peace, that officer observed that the fact that those countries' forces have never attacked any country for any reason attests to their position of defending the national cause with the "notion of peace always steadfast." In the course

of the conversation, Anatoliy Kalachnik said that the problem of peace in the world is a rather controversial issue on the one hand, and a simple one, on the other. Explaining it better, the Soviet Union's military attache in Mozambique noted that, in the first instance, the great difference that exists between the socialist bloc and the capitalist one is the main reason for the present tense atmosphere; and, in the second instance, he remarked that, since we all live on the same planet, we must seek solutions for coexistence. Discussing the problems affecting other countries of the socialist community, especially the People's Republic of Mozambique, Anatoliy Kalachnik said that the imperialist ambitions here are very obvious, citing, by way of example, the fact that it is very clear to everyone that the movement of the armed bandits was not created in Mozambique, but rather outside it. After commenting that this phenomenon is nothing new in the world, Anatoliy Kalachnik mentioned some similar instances experienced by the Angolan, Nicaraguan and Afghan revolutions, and gave a reminder of what had occurred with the Cuban revolution. In the opinion of the Soviet Union's military attache in Mozambique, the imperialists take advantage of this type of struggle when they lack social bases that would enable them to create a political movement opposed to the regime established in the targeted country. That official of the Soviet Union's Army and Navy said that, to create armed banditry in a country, the imperialists use alienated persons, mercenaries and counterrevolutionaries of various types; adding that, without outside support, the armed bandits of themselves could not exist and, as a rule, any bandit movement has financial and military backing from imperialist circles. In the specific case of Mozambique, Anatoliy Kalachnik remarked that the action of the Armed Forces of Mozambique has not allowed the course of history to turn back. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Feb 85 p 5] 2909

MILITIAS TRAINED IN PALMA--A few days ago, in the district of Palma, in Cabo Delgado Province, a politico-military training course which involved local party and state officials, as well as officials of the democratic mass organizations, came to a close. Heads of the communal villages existing in the district took part in this event. At the closing ceremony, the district administrator called upon the participants to mobilize the population in order to heighten the vigilance, for the purpose of neutralizing any type of enemy action. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 11 Mar 85 p 3] 2909

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REUNION

JPRS-SSA-85-034
23 April 1985

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH MADAGASCAR—A liaison bureau with seven representatives of economic and political circles in each island has been set up to improve joint cooperation. It will meet in Antananarivo in April. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 8]

CSO: 3400/823

SOMALIA

STRENGTH OF NONTECHNOCRATS IN CABINET NOTED

Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 2 Mar 85 p 4

[Text]

The politbureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party approved on February 21 the composition of the new government selected by president Mohamed SIAD Barre. The previous administration dated from June 1984, and a reshuffle had been expected since the legislative elections of December 31 last. The changes are minor ones, but one replacement worth noting is that of the planning minister (who had only been appointed last June). The post has now been filled by the vice-president and presidential assistant for affairs of State, lieutenant-general Hussein KULMIYE Afrah. Four other ministries are regrouped: the ministries of trade and industry are combined under former industry minister Abdullahi MOHAMED Ali, while the ministries of youth and labour are merged under the control of former youth minister Mire AWARE Jama. The ministry of public works also changes hands, being assigned to the former minister of labour and social affairs, Abdulqassim SALAD Hassan.

I.O.N.- Although president SIAD Barre told the national people's assembly that there would be major changes in his next government, and indicated that priority would be given to technocrats, what has resulted on the contrary is a strengthening of the power of the old soldiers who have no technical experience. This is the case with general Abdullahi MOHAMED Ali, who has been given trade on top of industry, which was already his responsibility. Similarly, police colonel Mire AWARE Jama has added the labour ministry to his former domain of youth and sports. This is clear evidence that president SIAD is unwilling to delegate power, and when he does prefers men of his own generation and background. Thus there is a serious and ever-widening gap between the old guard and the rising generation which is better educated but remains excluded from the centre of power.

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SOMALIA

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATS DEFECT—The London bureau of the opposition Somali National Movement has published a strong attack on the Somali foreign ministry, headed by Ahmed Jama Barre, a cousin of president Mohamed Siad Barre. The SNM published a list of 11 diplomats who defected to the opposition in 1984, and six others who abandoned their posts earlier. Among them are six ambassadors, including Abdirahman A. Ali, who previously represented Somalia in the United Arab Emirates and now heads the SNM's London office. The others are Abdinur Yussuf, formerly in Canada, Abdirizak H. Hussein (United Nations), Ibrahim M. Samatar (West Germany), Mohamed Warsame (United States), Mohamed Hashi (Libya) and Muse Islan (Kuwait). Such losses contribute to the "continuous decline of the efficiency of the Somali Ministry of Foreign Affairs," the SNM said. Most of the defecting diplomats had more than 20 years experience, and the ministry is now in the hands of "an exclusive club of junior staff," hand-picked to implement the "destructive clannish policy" of the Mogadishu regime. The communique also said that most of the Somali embassies in countries with large Somali communities (Italy, Britain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, among others) were engaged in "insidious and repressive activities" against members of those communities. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 4]

SSDF DEATHS—Two further mysterious deaths occurred at the end of February among the leadership of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front. The victims were captain Mohamed Ali Warsame, number two in the central command and the head of the SSDF's training centre since 1983, and lieutenant-colonel Ahmed Mohamed Issa Ligor, a founder of the movement and a member of its central committee. According to Radio Halgan, the mouthpiece of the Somali opposition, which reported their deaths, they were caused by a heart attack and kidney and liver failure, respectively. I.O.N.—The deaths of these two senior officials of the SSDF appears even more suspicious given that they occurred only a few months after the "car crash" which killed the commander-in-chief of the front's armed forces, Colonel Mohamoud Farah Hassan "Da'arbe" on August 18 (see I.O.N. No 147). Moreover, in October two more of the movement's leaders, Abdurahman Eydid Ahmed and Ikar Haji Mohamed, were officially said to have been "assassinated by agents of the Somali government," in an SSDF military camp near Dire Dawa, Ethiopia (see I.O.N. No 153). In Somali circles, these deaths are generally considered to be the result of internal feuding, caused by the head of the SSDF, Colonel Abdullahi Yussuf Ahmed, eliminating all the rivals who have been contesting his leadership for many months. [Text] [Paris THE INDIAN OCEAN NEWSLETTER in English 9 Mar 85 p 4]

CSO: 3400/823

SOUTH AFRICA

POLITICAL ANALYSTS CLAIM U.S. SANCTIONS 'USELESS'

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Mar 85 p 16

[Text] The economic sanctions proposed by the United States against South Africa could damage the South African economy over the long term, if they are applied with the utmost severity, but they do not represent a death blow to the local business firms. This is the conclusion drawn by several South African political analysts.

Yesterday, a group of United States politicians submitted a bill to Congress banning investments in South Africa, the sale of computers to Pretoria and the importing of gold currency, the "krugerrand."

South African political analysts maintain that the bill falls quite short of previous proposals for the withdrawal of the current investments, valued at \$3 billion, as a means for pressuring the white minority government.

Prof Carl Nofke, director of the Institute of American Studies at the Randse (Afrikaaner) University, thinks that the measures called for in the bill would not prove effective, owing to the current depression of the South African economy. The ban on new investments would end up damaging the competitive status of the 350 American firms operating in South Africa. He remarked: "With the lack of new capital, the American companies would not succeed in competing on the South African market."

The Pretoria government did not react to the bill, sponsored by the Democratic senator, Edward Kennedy, who recently visited South Africa; but it prohibited South Africans from supporting such measures.

Bill Lacey, economic director of the Association of South African Chambers of Commerce, described the bill as "disturbing," but doubts that the measures will be stringently applied. He claimed: "To have any effect, it would have to be applied with an iron hand." Although the law could be a forerunner of more severe measures, "it will not suffice to bring about the fundamental changes that it seeks."

2909

CSO: 3442/208

SOUTH AFRICA

'CITY PRESS' POLL REVEALS SUPPORT FOR ANC

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Mar 85 p 16

[Text] Over half the black population backs the clandestine party, African National Congress (ANC), the goal of which is the overthrow of the white minority government by force. This was the result shown by a poll taken by the newspaper CITY PRESS.

In its edition yesterday, the newspaper, whose readers are essentially black, gave 56 percent of the vote to ANC. Its former leader, Nelson Mandela, sentenced to life imprisonment 22 years ago, heads the list, with 18.5 percent of the total.

CITY PRESS comments: "Although the backing from the vast majority for ANC is clear, its opposition to the government of the Nationalist Party and to those collaborating with it is even greater." The present leader of ANC, Oliver Tambo, ranks second, with 14.9 percent of the vote. The Anglican bishop and holder of the Nobel Peace Prize, Desmond Tutu, ranks third, with 9.7 percent.

Yesterday, 12 black South African student leaders were arrested by the police in Capetown on charges of having participated in an allegedly illegal demonstration 4 months ago. The demonstration, which took place on 14 November, was held in protest against the imprisonment, without a trial, of Kate Philip, then head of the National Students Union. Most street demonstrations are banned as illegal in South Africa.

Colin Kahanovitz, vice chairman of the student council at Capetown University, remarked: "We consider those imprisonments an attempt to create obstacles against the legitimate opposition to apartheid. However, such acts will not intimidate us. We shall continue our opposition to apartheid."

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23 April 1985

SOUTH AFRICA

BOPHUTHATSWANA SEEKS TO ESTABLISH ECONOMIC VIABILITY

Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 27 Feb 85 p 13

[Text] Duesseldorf. In the eight years following its independence, largely dictated by South Africa, Bophuthatswana can certainly name more than 200 firms operating successfully within its borders. However, this homeland on the northwest flank of the Republic of South Africa is seeking more foreign investment capital.

The Republic of Bophuthatswana is having difficulty attracting notice abroad. Like most of the countries of the world, the Federal Republic has not recognized the government under President Lucas Manyane Mangope and because of this, neither a diplomatic mission nor a consulate has been established there. Nevertheless, Juergen Komischke, the trade representative of the Republic of Bophuthatswana, is seeking West German firms who will follow the lead of showcase firms such as BMW which is operating a plant in Ga-Rankuwa and firms that wish to set up operations in a country rich in raw materials.

The incentives range from subsidies for rents, interest, electricity and transportation to financial subsidies for project start-ups to processing and operating costs which, compared to South Africa, are advantageous. Investments up to \$7 million are subsidized, whereby the limit to the financial shot-in-the-arm is scaled according to the location of the plant, i.e., in which one of the Republic's seven scattered territories it will be built. The Bophuthatswana National Development Corporation Ltd. (BNDC) with its headquarters in the capital city of Mmabatho was established for the industrial and commercial development of the country under state management and to attract business to settle there. Even the Ministry for Industry, Trade, and Tourism of the Republic of South Africa is available as a contract for interested parties, as well as the private export promotion firm SAFTO (South African Foreign Trade Organization).

In its informational brochure, the BNDC refers to the lack of restrictions in regards to the transfer of profits and capital within the rand region and only restrictions bound to "certain formalities" outside of that area. Last year the corporate income rate rose from 38 percent to 40 percent. Forty percent was the highest income tax rate for persons earning annually more than 26,000 rand.

In the last few years, the industrial development has given the homeland very considerable growth rates. Whereas the growth rate in real terms in the first year after independence stood at 7.9 percent in 1979 it leaped to 24.5 percent and stabilized in 1980 at 10.4 percent. According to the Foreign Ministry, an approximate 3 percent growth rate is estimated for successive years.

The lion's share goes to the mining industry. Bophuthatswana is the second largest producer of platinum after the Soviet Union. A total of 49 percent of the world production of platinum originates from Southern Africa. Of this figure, 42 percent comes from the Republic of South Africa and 58 percent from Bophuthatswana. Bophuthatswana mines are the major employers. Impala Platinum alone employs about 32,000 black and 1,500 white workers. It is the largest company on Bophuthatswana soil. An additional 30,000 individuals are employed in 34 other mining firms. Of about 100,000 total jobs in the Bophuthatswana homeland, about 40,000 fall into the small industry and trade category.

In any case, one of Bophuthatswana's handicaps is its extremely strong political and economic dependence on the Republic of South Africa's goodwill. About 10 percent of the state budget of Bophuthatswana constitutes South African development aid. All legal statutes conform to South African regulations. The double taxation agreement with the Cape republic inevitably holds true even with Bophuthatswana. Financial transactions are processed through the South African central bank.

12348

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SOUTH AFRICA

BISHOP TUTU ON LIBERATION THEOLOGY, CHURCH'S ROLE

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Mar 85 p 18

[Interview with Archbishop Desmond Tutu by Carlos Eduardo Lins da Silva and Lucia Araujo, in Johannesburg; date not specified]

[Text] Desmond Tutu, aged 43, Anglican archbishop of Johannesburg since 5 February of this year and 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner, is currently the principal black leader free in South Africa. The tone of his speech, although marked by expressions of hope in the possibility of reconciliation between blacks and whites in that country, no longer leaves any room for doubt as to his position of an increasingly more radical challenge to the apartheid system and a demand for prompt changes.

In this exclusive interview with FOLHA, held in Johannesburg, the first that he has granted to the Brazilian press, Tutu shows a great affinity with the practice of liberation theology. Spiritual leader of a community of 2 million members (1.6 million blacks), in a country with 27 million people (22 million blacks), he no longer evokes suspicion among his followers, as he did 4 years ago.

In 1980, when his prestige was already great, but not so great as it is now, some feared that his fate would be like that of the Methodist bishop of Rhodesia, Abel Muzorewa, who, after constructing a strong leadership in the black community, ended up concluding a political alliance with Ian Smith's racist government. The reasons for the distrust were based on the non-violent methods that Tutu always attempted to use, including, for example, a visit to the prime minister, Pieter Wilhelm Botha.

As his political and spiritual rise crystallized, Tutu has affirmed his contacts with the black organizations having the greatest penetration into the community. His name no longer meets with any resistance on the part of the leaders of ANC (African National Congress), a clandestine entity led by Nelson Mandela (jailed 22 years ago), from UDF (United Democratic Front), a group containing a sizable number of trade unions and centers for the defense of human rights, or even from SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization), the guerrilla army fighting against South Africa in Namibia. The only major political organ still opposed to Tutu is AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], consisting of

young people of the extreme left who uphold immediate, violent action against the apartheid regime.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner sees many similarities between his religious practice and liberation theology, but he does not use the Marxist categories in his reflections. The entire political argument that he has devised has grounds in the Bible, "the most subversive, revolutionary work that exists, but the only one that the authorities will never dare to ban." He accepts armed struggle when peaceful methods have been exhausted, but gives assurance that he would never advise anyone to take up arms. His life at present is committed to the struggle against apartheid, based on the definition that he gives of himself: "I am not a pacifist, but rather a man of peace. I shall do everything in my power to destroy this diabolical system, whatever the price may be. Nothing can deter me."

If He Could Have, He Would Have Been a Physician

Tutu's entry into evangelical life, as he himself admits, did not occur for "lofty spiritual reasons." His calling was medicine but, since he came from a poor family, he had no chance of entering a school. He worked from an early age, as a traveling vendor and caddy (carrying clubs for those playing golf).

In 1956, at the age of 25 and already married to Leah, his wife up until the present, he decided to start studying to become pastor of the Anglican Church, as a means of solving the financial difficulties that he was facing. He was an outstanding student. He received the degree of pastor in 1960 and, 2 years later, went to London, where he studied until 1967, obtaining a doctorate in theology.

Upon his return to South Africa, he was an instructor in Capetown, and a parson at St Mary's Cathedral in Johannesburg and in Soweto; and he began his rise as a religious and political leader. The prominence that he gained resulted as much from his original methods of preaching (the sermons became "happenings" thanks to the good humor that was instilled in him and his habit of always singing during religious services) as from the doctrine of non-violence which, to him, is more of a personal, moral attitude than a political tactic, unlike the case of Gandhi.

Elected secretary general of the South African Council of Churches in 1978, he started ranking among the major exponents of politics in the country. The churches affiliated with the council give spiritual guidance to 14 million of South Africa's 27 million people. In 1980 and 1981, he had his passport lifted by the authorities after trips abroad during which he criticized his country's government.

In 1981, he almost became the first black archbishop of the Anglican Church in Capetown; but the white opposition succeeded in preventing his appointment. After winning the Nobel Prize, he was named archbishop of Johannesburg.

At present, his daily routine is hectic. The father of "four biological children" (a son who has already given him a grandchild and three daughters), and three adopted children, he finds almost no time for the family. Awake at dawn, he devotes an hour to meditation, and exercises on a bicycle "so as not to become too fat," and at 0600 hours holds a religious service at the church in Soweto, a black district where he has lived in a modest manner until the present.

He goes to the church of St Alban, in the western section of Johannesburg, seat of the archbishop's residence, by bus. He arrives at 0800 hours and reads the newspapers. In the white press, he encounters harsh criticism of himself daily. He deals with the correspondence with his secretary and, at 0900 hours, goes to church for further prayers. At 1000 hours, the audiences and meetings begin. He lunches at 1230 hours and takes a "little siesta" in a sleeping-bag that he keeps in his own office.

In the afternoon, there are further audiences and visits to the parishes, particularly the white ones, to break the resistance to his recent appointment. He returns home about 2000 hours in the evening.

Short, likable and jovial, Tutu does not keep any kind of security. He knows that he could be the target of an attack, but he does not seem concerned about the problem. The mere mention of his name is capable of arousing rage among certain whites. The taxi driver who took us to the interview pretended not to know the street, when we said that we were going to look for the archbishop, and made us get out of the car, suggesting that we telephone and find out how to reach St. Alban.

Despite all the difficulties, Tutu shows an unshakeable confidence in his mission and in a future of peaceful coexistence between whites and blacks: "The blacks do not hate the whites because they are white. They hate a white system in which injustice and oppression prevail. And this is what must be changed, for the good of South Africa, and in the interests of its entire population, white and black."

White South Africans Fear Church

FOLHA: You have just assumed the position of Anglican archbishop of Johannesburg. But your Nobel Prize is still quite recent, something that must bring you a large number of invitations to visit other countries and to deliver lectures. How do you intend to reconcile those two statuses which you have?

Tutu: I try not to accept any kind of invitation that would take me away from Johannesburg, at least this year. I want this year to become familiar with the diocese and to have the diocese become familiar with me. You have probably already noticed the great hostility toward me among the white community. That hostility also exists among a considerable number of whites who are members of my church. I hope that, when those whites have a chance to know me personally, to see me, and to talk with me, instead of only listening to what is said about me in the newspapers and on television, they will change their minds.

After that, I shall be very pleased to accept the invitations that are tendered to me to travel, which honor me greatly. And there is no question that one of the countries that I would like to become familiar with is yours. I would love to meet Dom Helder Camaro, and learn about the work of the basic ecclesial communities. I greatly admire what the Catholic Church has done in Brazil, and I applaud the change in government that you have just achieved there.

[Question] How is the hostility of the Anglican white community in Johannesburg shown toward you personally?

[Answer] Obviously, not all Anglican whites are hostile toward me. I have also encountered warm support among many Church members in the white community. But I sense a large amount of anxiety among the whites; I would say that this is the most common attitude. Among those who have made their opposition to my status as archbishop explicit, the most common way of protesting has been to send letters to the newspaper editors expressing that position. Some whites have left the Church. But it must be considered that many whites also returned to the Church because of my appointment, because it demonstrates a clearcut political position among the Anglicans in this country.

[Question] What has the political role of the Church in South Africa been?

[Answer] The Church has played a major role. It has been a leading witness to the injustices that are committed here against the blacks through the apartheid system. Many bishops have protected people who are persecuted by the government. Some have even advised the Church members to disobey laws directly opposed to the principles of Christian brotherhood. And several of those bishops paid for their courage with deportation from the country, ordered by the government. This happened to Bishop Ambrose Reeves, for example, who is steadfastly opposed to the educational laws of apartheid. It was what also happened to the bishop of Namibia, Colin Winter. And even I have had some problems in traveling freely throughout the world. In short, I would say that the Anglican Church, through its bishops, has worked hard on its mission as a witness and to combat the injustices of apartheid.

[Question] In your opinion, are there points of contact between liberation theology and the type of religious activity that you have been engaged in, in South Africa?

[Answer] Yes, without doubt. We have attempted to develop what we call black theology, which is also a kind of liberation theology, because it is aimed at a population that is a victim of violent oppression, and it is concerned with the total liberation of people: not only liberation from sin, but also liberation from injustice and exploitation. But there are some major differences between the theology that we are attempting to develop here and the kind that has been developed in Latin America. First, because we have not used the Marxist categories in our analyses and reflections with the same intensity that you have; second, because a far greater number of Latin American theologians and religious claim to consider the use of violence to put an end to an unjust social situation as being justifiable. It is far more difficult to assume a

position of that kind here, because of the regime's security laws, which are very harsh; although I imagine that the Latin American military regimes also must have rather powerful systems of repression. But there is unquestionably a great identification between liberation theology and black theology.

[Question] A few days ago, a commission of members from the British Parliament was in Namibia, and returned to London accusing the Anglican Church of giving support to SWAPO and its action involving armed struggle in that territory. What is the position of the Church toward the issue of Namibia?

[Answer] The Church considers the presence of South Africa in Namibia illegal, and regards the South African troops as aggressors. I have no doubt that over 90 percent of the black community in Namibia backs SWAPO, just as I don't think that SWAPO is a Marxist organization. Some members of SWAPO and some of its leaders are Marxists; but the vast majority are Christians. The Church admits that there are circumstances under which it is justifiable for the people to fight. When the peaceful means have become exhausted and there is no other way of combating the oppression, armed struggle is acceptable.

[Question] And how do the other Churches view the problem of apartheid? Do they hold positions like those of your Church?

[Answer] Yes, the South African Council of Churches, of which I was secretary general until recently, has been the spokesman for virtually all the Churches in the country. And it has played a leading role in the political arena, denouncing injustices, protecting the families of political prisoners and financing lawyers to defend them. For example, the Catholic Church has been in the front line of that struggle. My successor in the council's secretariat is a Catholic bishop who is being tried by the government for having prepared a strong document containing accusations against the violent methods of repression used by the South African police in protest demonstrations in the black districts of Johannesburg and Capetown. Nearly all the South African Churches clearly repudiate the apartheid system and are striving for a new type of society. The only exception is the White Dutch Reformed Church.

[Question] Is it true that this Church has gone so far as to justify the apartheid system theologically?

[Answer] In fact, it has already gone so far as to seek biblical grounds for supporting apartheid. But it is not using this type of excuse any longer now. They had sought justification for the separation of races in Bible passages, such as that about the Tower of Babel, for example; arguing that, when different races mix, the result is confusion and disorder. But it has had many problems because of those positions. It has had its affiliation with the World Alliance of Dutch Reformed Churches suspended and now it is isolated from any international agency. Even here in South Africa, there are Dutch Reformed Churches, both African and coloured, which are associated with the South African Council of Churches and which condemn apartheid. It is only the White Dutch Reformed Church that still backs the government, but

now it is making use of pragmatic, and not theological grounds. For example, it argues that apartheid is necessary to maintain the cultural identity of people. But I usually respond with the example of the Jews, and how they have managed to maintain their cultural identity for so long, despite such dreadful suffering, without ever adopting any type of discrimination against individuals because of the color of their skin.

[Question] What do you think the future of South African will be like?

[Answer] Marvelous, marvelous; this is a marvelous country! And it will be even more marvelous when all of us, white and black, can live together in peace. South Africa is God's country, and God wants us to be able to live like a single large human family. But, in the near future, this country could have an enormous number of problems. It will be extremely difficult to curb the frustration and resentment, particularly among the black youth. But this is God's country, rich and marvelous. And the solution for its problems is for us to learn to accept one another as human beings. Liberation is certain, but it could prove very costly. The authorities can choose whether they want it to come in a reasonable manner or through a process of great suffering for everyone.

[Question] How do you feel as a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize?

[Answer] There is an enormous amount of different, conflicting emotions. I feel proud, humble, filled with joy, in high spirits and sad. But I think the most important thing is the marvelous defense that the world has made, through this prize, for the South African Council of Churches and the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia. And, obviously, this prize has helped to call the world's attention to the problems of this country and its people. This has been very encouraging. All that tremendous show of love that I received in Oslo was splendid for me personally. But, most of all, it was an enormous reward for our people's struggle on behalf of freedom.

2909

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SOUTH AFRICA

TUTU CALLS FOR MEDIATION TO AVOID 'BLOOD BATH'

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Mar 85 p 18

[Text] On the first Sunday of February of this year, the Anglican cathedral of St. Mary, in downtown Johannesburg, was filled and, for the first time in its history, the church benches accommodated, side by side, the cream of the white business community and leaders of black movements against racism. It was before this audience that Bishop Desmond Tutu delivered the sermon which he would describe a few hours later as the most important one of his life. It was the official ceremony for the swearing-in of the first black archbishop of the Anglican Church in Johannesburg.

And Tutu added a political bombshell to the solemnity of the event. In a sermon read by candle light, the prelate said: "On this occasion, I reiterate the offer made over 10 years ago to act as mediator between the government and the African National Congress (ANC)." The next sentence was prophetic: "I pray God that my proposal will be accepted by the men leading this country, because this may be the last opportunity to prevent a blood bath." Backed by his international reputation as winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize, Desmond Tutu renewed his offer of mediation at a critical time, when influential sectors of the South African white minority are starting to realize that there is no solution for the worsening of racial tensions in the country other than a dialogue with the black movement, which has the support of 78 percent of the African population and has been fighting racism since 1913.

Sense of Timing

But Prime Minister Pieter Wilhelm Botha, who ignored the award and did not send any representatives to Tutu's swearing-in as Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, has kept total silence regarding the proposal for mediation. And there is every indication that the racist minority will continue to ignore the appeal, so that it will not have to recognize the political role of a religious who makes no secret of his contacts with clandestine ANC leaders and who does not conceal his criticism of racism.

In January, Desmond Tutu attacked the government's weak spot by telling American reporters that he would give a period of 18 months for the apartheid

laws to be changed. If nothing happened, he would be willing to head an international campaign to convince American business firms that they should stop all their activities in South Africa.

This was another indication of Tutu's sense of political timing; because, since the end of last year, Prime Minister Botha has been attempting to minimize the international reactions against apartheid, at a time when the South African economy is experiencing its worst crisis since the end of World War II, and has a dramatic need to find commercial partners beyond its borders.

Botha expected the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner to be in an embarrassing situation at the end of January, when the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, imprisoned for 22 years, refused a proposal made by the government calling for his release in exchange for renouncing violence. But the almost unanimous acceptance of Mandela's arrogant refusal by the blacks ended up reinforcing the position of Tutu, who has always blamed the whites and racism for the violent discrimination imposed on nearly 20 million Africans, officially categorized as foreigners or second-class citizens in their own country.

Solution for Negotiation

Even while claiming that all his positions are guided by a Christian, apostolic view, the bishop of Johannesburg is actually a political person today. Internally, he is not the only religious leader who has overtly defied the power of the white minority. But on the international level his prestige has not stopped growing. His most recent statements have all been addressed to the external audience, because he is convinced that, without pressure from outside, the struggle to give blacks the same rights as whites in South Africa will be far longer and more traumatic. Within his native land, Desmond Tutu's prestige is less than that of Nelson Mandela. But abroad, particularly in Europe and the United States, there is a growing number of politicians and businessmen who see in the restless bishop of Johannesburg the only alternative for a negotiated solution to the stalemate regarding apartheid.

2909

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FIFTY-EIGHT PERCENT OF SOWETANS LIVING BELOW PAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Kate McKinnell]

[Text]

Fifty-eight percent of Sowetan households live below the Household Effective Line (HEL), a study last year showed.

At a conference on families in Johannesburg yesterday, Dr David Webster, senior lecturer in social anthropology at the University of the Witwatersrand, said the HEL is an estimate of a "reasonable" standard of living including school and transport costs.

Dr Webster said his study showed that 33.9 percent of Sowetans were unemployed last year. If participation in the informal sector was discounted, this rose to 51.6 percent unemployed.

"In the survey we asked unemployed

people why they had lost their jobs. Only 12 percent attributed it to the recession, while 60 percent said illness was the cause.

"We wonder if this is related to the high incidence of malnutrition among black adults," said Dr Webster.

● While Government statistics show the population of Soweto at just over a million, the study estimates the actual population to be between 1.6 million and two million. Other statistics:

● The population density is 100 people a hectare compared to 23 people a hectare in central Johannesburg.

● On average there are 10 people to a house.

● About 23 000 families are living illegally in Soweto.

CSO: 3400/887

SOUTH AFRICA

POLICE ASK BOTSWANA AID IN TRACKING DOWN ANC KILLERS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Patrick Laurence and Dianna Games]

[Text] THE South African Police have requested the assistance of the Botswana police in the hunt for the suspected African National Congress killers of a South African farming couple near the SA-Botswana border.

A senior Botswana police officer said yesterday: "We have been visited by a representative of the South African Police, who requested our help. We are on the lookout for the men."

But in South Africa the massive man-hunt for the three killers who gunned down a Swartruggens farmer and his wife on Wednesday was called off yesterday after an intensive two-day search.

Investigations into the incident in which Mr Hannes Joubert, 51, and his wife Soon, 48, were killed in their store on the Bophuthatswana border were continuing, police said yesterday.

People of Swartruggens were shocked at the news and feared for their safety after it was disclosed by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange that 'he three men were suspected African National Congress insurgents, the mayor of Swartruggens, Mr Johan Van Heerden, said yesterday.

He added: "Some people have security fences but many farmers feel it will not help. After three years of drought, people don't have money to put them up."

The murderers are believed to have fled towards the border soon after killing the couple and setting their shop alight. A burnt-out vehicle belonging to the couple was found 30km from the Derdepoort border post and footprints led to the border.

Botswana police have not yet made contact with the fleeing killers, a spokesman said yesterday.

In his statement to Parliament, Mr Le Grange disclosed that the murder was the latest in a series of at least 15 incidents of sabotage and terror since August last year, involving 48 insurgents.

Mr Le Grange's disclosure highlights the conviction, expressed by both police and

military spokesman from ministerial level down, that Botswana has become the main conduit for ANC fighters since the effective sealing off of the Mozambique and Swaziland borders through security agreements last year.

South Africa sought strenuously last year to persuade Botswana to sign a security pact. President Quett Masire, of Botswana, described the pressure from South Africa as "tremendous and constant bullying" in an interview with the American journal, Africa Report, last year.

Botswana, however, resisted and insisted that its policy was not to allow its territory to be used by dissident refugees.

The issue became even more acute early last month when both South Africa and Bophuthatswana warned that they might launch "hot pursuit" raids if there the incursions continued.

At the time the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, declared that since last September seven "terrorists" had been arrested in Bophuthatswana, three had been killed, two had escaped across the border to Botswana and two Bophuthatswana police officers, one a seconded South African policeman, had been killed in clashes with fighters.

Botswana interpreted the warning seriously, with the Office of President Masire characterising it as an "invasion threat".

But at meeting in Pretoria between South Africa and Botswana, South Africa suddenly and apparently inexplicably abandoned its pressure for a security pact.

Mr Botha told newsmen South Africa accepted Botswana's assurance it would not allow "subversive elements" to transit through its territory to SA, an assurance which had not been sufficient a few months before.

The answer to South Africa's softened attitude appears to lie in closer co-operation between the SAP and Botswana police, as evidenced by the visit to Botswana by a South African police officer after the murder of the Jouberts and the joint police search for their killers.

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SOUTH AFRICA

FATHER MOSELANE COMPLETES FIVE MONTHS IN DETENTION

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Themba Molefe]

[Text] Father Tebogo Moselane of Sharpeville completed exactly five months in security detention on Thursday--the 25th anniversary of Heroes Day.

The clergyman and popular community leader was detained in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act last October 21.

Services throughout the country were held last week--March 21--to commemorate the Sharpeville shootings of 1960--when 69 residents were shot during an anti-pass demonstration.

Father Moselane was detained at the height of the rent protest in the Vaal Triangle's five townships. More than 75 residents died during the months of rioting which began on September 3.

He was one of the instrumental members of the Vaal Ministers Solidarity Group (VMSG) who attempted to negotiate with the Lekoa Town Council on behalf of residents.

Also detained under Section 29 is the Rev Lord MacCamel of Evaton who is also an executive of the VMSG. He was held a few weeks after security police detained Father Moselane.

This week the VMSG called for the release of the two clerics and demanded that they be brought before court if they have committed any crime.

The VMSG also said it condemned detention without trial and called for the release of all detained Vaal residents. More than 21 people from the area are still in security detention following the unrest.

CSO: 3400/873

INKATHA DEFENDS POLITICAL STANCE

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 25 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] INKATHA has hit back at suggestions that it would never be a force in national politics because of its reliance on the South African governmental structures — the very structures it purports to be fighting — for its growth.

Richard Swart, SRC president at the University of Natal, Durban, said in a dissertation submitted for an honours degree that Inkatha should sever its "intimate link" with the KwaZulu Government, a creation of the South African Government, if it wants to exert itself as a national political force.

"While being apartheid-sponsored, it (Inkatha) claims a constituency among the victims of apartheid," he said.

In a statement Inkatha's national chairman and KwaZulu Minister of Health and Welfare, Frank Mdlalose, said such statements "are ill-conceived and perhaps maliciously over-simplistic."

Dr Mdlalose said students "the world over" are known for their wild and unbalanced views and an honours dissertation is little more than an exercise in academic analysis and is not judged on the merits of its contribution to knowledge.

"Mr Richard Swart has quite obviously swallowed UDF-type propaganda hook, line and sinker and re-

peats what detractors of Chief Buthelezi (Inkatha's president) have been saying for so long, namely that before Chief Buthelezi can be recognised as a leader, he should resign as Chief Minister."

Dr Mdlalose said Inkatha, with its more than one million members, must be regarded as an authentically popular movement, and these members have always "exhorted Chief Buthelezi to retain his position as Chief Minister of KwaZulu so he can oppose apartheid where it matters most."

He said: "It is unforgivable for anybody, and for any Natalian in particular, to use the appellation "tribalism" as a political swearword in analytical language about the Zulu nation in Natal. One does not talk about the Irish, the Welsh and the Scots in terms of tribalism. They are proud members of Great Britain and Zulus are proud South Africans. And when Richard Swart goes further to use tribalism as a swearword in the context of talking about KwaZulu as a bantustan, his deliberate insults are compounded to be more than unforgivable. Does he really think apartheid created the Zulu nation?"

Dr Mdlalose said the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly consists entirely of Inkatha members because the movement is popular amongst the people. Any party can fight for election to the assembly.

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SOUTH AFRICA

ANC LEAFLET DISTRIBUTOR GETS 2-YEAR JAIL SENTENCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Janine Simon]

[Text] A man who admitted indirectly promoting the aims of the African National Congress (ANC) by distributing pamphlets advocating a boycott of the coloured and Indian elections, yesterday received an effective two-year jail sentence.

Clyde Matthew Jacobs (26), who was convicted by a Johannesburg regional magistrate under the same section of the Internal Security Act as social worker Maxine Hart, was released on R500 bail pending an appeal against his sentence.

Forget Problems

He described how he had coped with solitary confinement after his detention last August.

"They gave me a Bible to read. I thought about and analysed the case. You have to be strong and forget about problems outside," he said.

Jacobs, who has a five-year-old daughter and a son who was three weeks' old when he was detained, said he only saw his family three times in the first three months of confinement.

"Conditions improved when I was sent from John Vorster Square to Johannesburg Prison--I saw my family once a week."

Maxine Hart had received a three-year prison sentence suspended for five years from the same magistrate, Mr T J le Grange, in January.

Passing sentence yesterday, Mr le Grange noted that sentences could not be uniform.

The Hart case indicated that she was "stupid and naive to allow herself to be used as an instrument", he said.

Although Jacobs made a "favourable impression", he had been aware of the provocative contents of the pamphlets and that they promoted the ANC, and therefore did not deserve the same sentence, Mr le Grange said.

A sentence of three years' imprisonment, of which 12 months was suspended for five years, was handed down.

Mr B J Bredenkamp appeared for the State, and Mr S Joseph for Jacobs.

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SASS BOMBED HOUSE--The South African Suicide Squad has claimed responsibility for the bombing of the houses of mayor of Soweto Mr Edward Kunene and the Rev Sam Buti in Alexandra. In a telephone message to THE SOWETAN a spokesman of the organisation said: "We will go on hitting them until they resign their present positions. We bomb them because they collaborate with the Government against the people of South Africa." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 26 Mar 85 p 3]

UITENHAGE CASUALTIES--The Black Sash in the Eastern Cape have been asked to help trace 96 people since Thursday's violence in Uitenhage--and have been unable to ascertain the fate of 24 of them. Mrs Molly Blackburn said that of the 96, the Sash had found 39 in hospital, 21 in jail and 12 had been killed. The number missing tallies exactly with the difference between the official death toll of 19 killed in Thursday's incident and a reported death toll of 43 from township sources. The sources allege that 40 people died in the first hail of police fire on Thursday morning and three died later in hospital. He was quoted "sources in the Uitenhage provincial hospital". Police spokesmen have consistently denied that the death toll in the incident is higher than the official figure of 19. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Mar 85 p 2]

LATE TRAINS STONED--A rampaging mob of commuters yesterday stoned late trains between Hammanskraal and Pretoria and also refused to be transported in buses. The incident took place at the Petronella station after the 4am train did not arrive on time. Commuters started piling on platforms and became impatient as they realised they would be late for work. Mr Joseph Oliphant, who also travels daily between the area and town, told THE SOWETAN that people were unhappy about the manner in which trains were operating. Some have lost their jobs through being late from time to time. "The 4am train was not there when we arrived at the station. We waited for more than two hours without knowing what the problem was. People lost their tempers and started stoning all the trains which were arriving. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 27 Mar 85 p 1]

HARD LIFE FOR COLOREDS--Forty-five percent of coloured people were unemployed and 48 percent lived below the Poverty Datum Line, research involving 38 families has shown. Speaking yesterday at the "Families in the City" seminar at the University of the Witwatersrand, representatives of the Centre of Social Development (CSD) said families they studied were a representative sample of coloured families in Western Township and Eldorado Park. Mrs Jessie Duarte, a community leader, said coloured people battled to find work because companies tended to first employ whites and then look for highly qualified blacks. Mrs Mendelle Mendelow said the average wage for coloured parents in the sample was R445 and 27 percent of household income was found to come from alternative sources like relatives, tenant rental and maintenance payments. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Mar 85 p 3]

CSO: 3400/887

TANZANIA

NYERERE DEFENDS AFRICAN POLICIES, CHASTISES WEST, IMF

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Hague, Wednesday. President Nyerere has said he refused to apologise to Europe, America, or Japan, or be put on the defensive in relation to mistakes which Africa-or Tanzania--has made in its development effort.

In a strongly worded speech he delivered at the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague, Mwalimu stressed that this was one world and that African poverty and underdevelopment was not unrelated to wealth and technical advance elsewhere.

Mwalimu, who opened his speech by thanking the Institute for having facilitated for many Tanzanians to study rural development and related questions--all vital to Tanzania's efforts, said:

"I shall be very critical of many aspects of the relations between rich and poor countries in the expectation that the remarks would be helpful to all who care about the future development of mankind in peace, justice, and harmony."

Acknowledging the fact that Tanzania, in common with almost all African countries, was currently in deep economic trouble--shortages of consumer goods, spare parts and fuel for the agriculture, industry and transport sectors of the economy, as well as foreign debt burden and drought, he said:

"I am tired of being told that Tanzania's present condition arises out of our own mistakes of policy, our own inefficiency, and our own overambition.

"I am tired too of being told that Africa's present condition is the result of African incompetence, venality, or general inferiority in capacity.

"I am even more tired of being told that the solution to our problems is agreement with the IMF on any terms which can be obtained, followed by the single-minded pursuit of private investment--local and foreign--and the encouragement of 'personal initiative' without regard to its social consequences."

Mwalimu told an applauding audience that when he listens to remarks, whether addressed at Tanzania or the other Third World countries, "it seems to me that all the effort and expertise that went into the preparation of the two Brandt Commission reports, and which still go into World Bank development reports and projections, have been so much waste of time."

He pointed out that despite all this and prescription for action to avert disaster, international action on world economic questions had been virtually abandoned and replaced by the use of power and the promotion of nationalist and monetarist ideology.

Mwalimu explained that every African country, and specifically Tanzania, had made mistakes of policy and had areas of considerable inefficiency in the operation of good policies.

"Tanzania, whatever happens elsewhere, we try to correct those mistakes as soon as we recognise them, and learn from them; we are going through such a process now," he said.

But he said mistakes had made an impossible situation worse and do not account for the situation itself.

Mwalimu, who is also current Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity said: "For this reason, I refuse to apologise to Europe, America, or Japan, or to be put on the defensive in relation to the mistakes which Africa--or Tanzania--has made in its development effort."

"This is one world. African poverty and underdevelopment is not unrelated to wealth and technical advance elsewhere. The existing pattern of wealth distribution in the world is the inherited cross of independent Africa, not the result of Africa's own actions," he said.

Mwalimu said Africa's poverty and underdevelopment was the result of imbalances in the pattern of global distribution of wealth and lopsided terms of international trade.

"It is not irrelevant to our condition that one quarter of the world's population has four fifths of the world's income. Wealth breeds wealth, and poverty breeds poverty..." the President pointed out.

He said fluctuation of primary commodities produced by African and other Third World countries reduced the capacity of these countries to import manufactured goods for their social infrastructure and economic services.

The President said the fall in commodity prices was "catastrophic" in the last few years of world recession. World Bank estimates showed a 27 per cent decline of non-oil primary commodity prices from 1980 to 1982.

This resulted in a 2.4 per cent loss of income for the low-income countries of Africa south of the Sahara. "Can this kind of thing be regarded as irrelevant to the current economic crisis in Africa?," he asked.

Mwalimu said the system under which the poor paid more for manufactured goods from the rich while earning less from crop exports had facilitated a regular transfer of wealth from the poor countries to the rich countries.

This mechanism and the ever rising interest rates charged on loans to the poor accounted for Africa's indebtedness presently estimated at a total of 2,550bn/- (150 billion US dollars).

The President said the total debt of Africa south of the Sahara was in the region of 1,445bn/- (85 billion US dollars), of which the low-income countries of the area shoulder 6,788bn/- (34 billion US dollars).

He pointed out that the average rate of interest for African countries rose from 4.2 per cent in 1971 to 10.1 per cent ten years later. It had since gone up again, he added.

On the other hand, the average period of maturities had fallen from 22 years in 1971 to 15 years in 1982. But the long-term nature of African investment needs have not declined, and if we cannot repay on due date we are expected to borrow at the current very high rates of interest in order to do so".

For example, he said, Africa south of the Sahara will pay a total of 217,09bn/- (12.77 billion US dollars) a year from 1985-1987 in servicing just the long-term debt it had accumulated by 1982.

The President discounted suggestions that private enterprise was the solution to Africa's under-utilisation of production capacity and deteriorating infrastructure caused by foreign exchange scarcity.

He said the argument that foreign investors bring in capital and expertise, that the host country has no liability in case of failure and that such enterprises run more efficiently than public ones sounded "superficially attractive".

He explained that private investors were motivated by profit. They thus preferred to invest in secure places with reliable infrastructure and experienced labour force.

"If there is any risk involved, they will either not invest, or make only quick-yielding investments. The long-term building of roads, railways, ports, electricity supplies or even major factories is not attractive to them unless there is a publicly guaranteed and very high assured return", he pointed out.

Mwalimu said the foreign direct investment in the Third World, only 10 per cent had been made in countries with a per capita Gross Domestic Product below 8,500/- (500 US dollars), which included most of Africa.

Even then, he said, out of 680bn/- (four billion dollars) foreign direct investment in such low-income countries, 59.5bn/- (3.5 billion dollars) was concentrated in just four countries, leaving 8.5bn/- (0.5 billion dollars) to be shared by 46 countries.

"Those 46 countries include places like Zaire, Malawi, Rwanda, Burundi and Kenya, which are among the majority of Third World states pursuing capitalist and private enterprise policies and actively seeking this kind of investment," he said.

Studies in Latin America where 60 per cent of the foreign direct investment stock existed showed that the bulk of the investment is made from credit obtained from banks in the host country.

Mwalimu Nyere said foreign investment also meant permanent outflow of dividends. Transnationals are known to under-invoice exports and over-invoice imports to siphon out more money.

"In 1981 and 1982, profit remittances amounted to 200 per cent of foreign direct investment inflows into Third World countries--another massive net payment from the poor to the rich at a time of trouble", he said.

The President reiterated his position that the wholesale acceptance of IMF packages cannot work miracles for Third World economies.

He said Tanzania, which has been negotiating with the financial institution for the last five years, wanted to reach an acceptable agreement with it.

"But we can only reach an agreement on terms which would benefit our people, and not do irreversible damage to our economy and to the political and social stability of our country", he stressed.

For example, he said, the IMF was asking Tanzania to raise the prices paid to farmers by 40 per cent in real terms at a time of falling international prices, when the national income was declining and when the real value of wages and salaries in the urban areas has already declined by more than 50 per cent over the last five years.

Meanwhile, Mwalimu has drawn the attention of the world community to a decline in official transfers from the Rich to the Poor. He said Holland was one of only five of the 24 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries which had reached or exceeded the accepted official development assistance (ODA) target.

Developed countries are required to extend 0.7 per cent of their Gross National Product in official transfer to the poor but the actual transfer averaged 37 per cent in 1983.

World Bank projections show that grants and loans to sub-Saharan Africa will this year drop to 102bn/- (six billion US dollars) from 141.1bn/- in 1982.

The President said aid was increasingly being given bilaterally and then used for the political purposes of the donor country rather than to meet the needs of the recipients.

"There is an increased openness with which USA and some other donors allocate so-called 'aid' to promote their own ideological purposes, their own foreign policies or their own industries regardless of the interests of needy recipients," he said.

Mwalimu who received a prolonged standing ovation, summarised the reasons for the iniquitous global economic patterns to be the replacement of internationalism by "the naked use of power--economic and political power."

"Poor and desperate countries are told--agree with the IMF, or else. Deal, individually, with us as a group on your debts because you owe all of us money, or else. And the 'or else' is in all cases some form of economic sanctions or further deprivation," he pointed out.

He warned that unless this attitude was changed, it would lead to a confrontation between the rich and the poor nations.

"It is time we asked ourselves and the world some questions. Should we really pay our debts to the rich before providing food for our people to prevent starvation? Should we really pay our debts to the rich countries rather than maintain our basic education and health provision?

Should we really allow our transport system to decline still further so that we can pay the debts? Or should we answer brute power with the power of the spirit, and simply say No?," he asked.

President Nyerere is expected to arrive in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, tomorrow for a three-day tour. He will also visit the United Kingdom before returning home.

CSO: 3400/902

JPRS-SSA-85-034
23 April 1985

TANZANIA

PARTY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED IN GDR

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 10 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Hassan A. Mitawi]

[Text] About 100 Tanzanian Students in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) met recently to celebrate the Eighth Anniversary of the founding of CCM.

During the occasion which took place at the Ideological College of the ruling Socialist Unity Party of German (SED) the students cultural group entertained the invited guests.

Cheerfully the guests applauded their marvellous performance which included a variety of traditional dances, songs and poems.

Among the songs were:

Nyerere liberated our country" and "CCM take the leading role in our country" sang by the Party officials. Harmoniously the cultural group sang and danced "Chindimba and Mganda" which left the viewers on their toes.

But it was not the end of the day. The programme was well prepared and pleasant to the guests. Again the song sung in Sukuma language about the liberation of women and a poem in German titled "The moral is ours" presented by Ali Siwa captured the ears of the gathering.

To mark the events the Ambassador of Tanzania in the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, Ndugu Isaac Sepetu sent the Students a congratulatory message which was read on his behalf by Ndugu Mgeja John.

Ndugu Mgeja is a NEC member currently leading 30 CCM officials studying at the Party College in the GDR.

In his message Ndugu Sepetu hailed the founding of the Party which consolidated the unity of the people and the country. He noted the glorious achievements of the party in the provision of people with basic requirements.

These include medical supplies, clean water and victory over illiteracy. CCM has also enhanced its relations with friendly Parties of the world.

Concluding his message, Ndugu Sepetu, wished the students great success in their studies and reminded them that the Party needed their contribution after their studies in the implementation of socialist construction.

Among the speakers on this occasion was the chairman of the Tanzania Students Union in the GDR, Ndugu Isaac Wessai. He pointed out that the founding of the Party indicated the determination of Tanzanians in developing and defending their country. He also said that the Party guards Tanzanians in improving the material technical base which will enable them to attain high standard of living.

CSO: 3400/903

TANZANIA

PARTY BRANCHES URGED TO OPEN IDEOLOGICAL CLASSES ON SOCIALISM

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Halima Shariff]

[Text] PARTY branches have been urged to enhance ideological classes in a bid to educate and activate members towards building Socialism.

The call was made by the Head of Ideology, Political Education and Training Department of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) Secretariat, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, when talking to Party members of the Printpak/Daily News CCM Branch in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru expressed concern over the slow pace by Party branches to establish ideological classes. "This is discouraging because the decision to introduce such classes was made by NEC in January 1983," he said.

He pointed out that so far only the Kivukoni Party Ideological College and the Institute of Finance Management (IFM) Party branches in Dar es Salaam Region had heeded the call.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru told the members that the Party was putting emphasis on educating its members at all levels and reactivating Party branches because "through such efforts the masses will understand, accept and implement" Party directives.

He urged Party members to be firm and committed to enable Tanzania succeed in building Socialism. He stressed the need

for Party leaders to have a clear understanding of Party policies to facilitate implementation of the laid down objectives.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru who was invited by the branch to discuss the building of Socialism in Tanzania, said the Party had, since the Arusha Declaration in 1967, overcome several hurdles and sometimes committed mistakes while implementing some of its policies.

He attributed this to lack of emphasis in moulding committed Party members in public institutions created when the Government nationalised key sectors of the economy.

"We mainly concentrated in establishing economic structures and forgot about consolidating the Party ideology among workers in the nationalised institutions," he observed.

There was great need for the Party to organise itself at all levels and ensure that the process of reactivating its branches went hand in hand with educating the masses on co-operative societies and production, he explained.

Ndugu Ngombale-Mwiru who is also Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, said the Party was working out a programme to ensure effective implementation of the nation's objectives.

He called for increased production in all sectors of the economy, to help speed up economic reconstruction efforts.

CSO: 3400/905

TANZANIA

MAINLAND, ISLAND COOPERATION DISCUSSED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Excerpt]

SENIOR executives from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and their counterparts in the Zanzibar's Chief Minister's Office (CMO) yesterday held a joint meeting here to discuss greater co-operation between institutions of the Zanzibar and Union governments.

A press release issued by CMO in Zanzibar yesterday at the end of an hour-long meeting said the Union Government team at the talks was led by the Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, while the Zanzibar Chief Minister, (CM), Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, headed the Isles side.

The brief statement said the meeting, the first since the new leadership of Zanzibar's Third Phase of Revolution, discussed a number of issues pertaining to co-operation and co-ordination between institutions under the two governments.

Details of the talks were not given; but the statement said the Cabinet members for the Union and Zanzibar governments would meet at a time to be announced later to make a follow-up on matters agreed upon at yesterday's meeting.

Executives who attended yesterday's meeting held at the CMO at Vuga, Zanzibar town, included Minister of State in the PMO, Ndugu Anna Makinda, the Principal Secretary in the PMO,

Ndugu Pius Msekwa, and the Deputy Principal Secretaries, Ndugu Wilfred Mwabulambo and Ndugu Charles Keenja.

The Isles Government was represented by the Minister of State in the CMO, Ndugu Mohamed Faki; the Minister of State in the Vice-President's Office, Ndugu Ramadhani Shaabani and the Principal Secretary in CMO, Ndugu Mohamed Mzale.

CSO: 3400/905

SWAPO REPRESENTATIVE ATTACKS RACISM, ZIONISM, LINKAGE

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 14 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Lucas Liganga]

[Text] The policies of racist South Africa, the occupation of Namibia, zionism in the Middle East and the foreign policies of the Reagan Administration continued to be strongly denounced by various African youth movements here, yesterday.

In her message to the Pan African Youth Movement (PYM) Conference, a representative of the youth wing of SWAPO asked the Movement to support and push for UN mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

The representative, Ndugu Selma Ashipala said the continental movement must reject the linkage issue of Cuban troops in Angola with the independence of Namibia as proposed by the Reagan Administration. "We demand implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435", the delegate stressed.

She also asked the Movement to organise solidarity manifestation in their countries and fund raising campaigns for the liberation war.

The PYM, she said, could also arrange working visits in consultation with SWAPO to camps in Angola and Zambia and see the odd living conditions Namibian freedom fighters faced.

On successes scored by SWAPO, Ndugu Ashipala said the Organisation had eliminated thousands of South Africa ntroops, expanded their zone of operation, captured several weapons in various battles and these, she added, had resulted into the recent talks between the Boers and SWAPO freedom fighters.

She noted that the so-called constructive engagement between South Africa and the Reagan Administration had turned to be "destructive engagement" resulting into the intensification of all round political, material and moral support to bandits of UNITA and MNR with the aim of destabilising the Frontline States.

Most messages which were read yesterday to the General Conference expressed solidarity with liberation movements in Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

Other messages were read by delegates from youth organisations of Seychelles, Sudan, Guinea Bissau, Cape Verde, Senegal, Congo, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, Mozambique and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa.

Meanwhile Shihata reported that non-payment of contributions by members had been cited as among problems facing the Movement for the past five years.

The PYM Secretary General, Oumar Diarso, told the General Conference that non-payment of contributions to the Movement had seriously affected and could, in the short run, prevent the General Secretariat from operating properly.

Presenting a five-year report of the PYM General Secretariat, Diarso also said a number of organisations declined to host PYM manifestations whereas they had accepted to do so.

Faced with such a situation, the PYM Secretary General said, the General Secretariat had considered to propose to its member organisations to intensify the Movement's activities.

The PYM called for concerted efforts to promote African unity through the Organisation of African Unity.

CSO: 3400/907

TANZANIA

SALIM URGES YOUTH TO SPEARHEAD DEVELOPMENT, PURSUE LIBERATION

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Lucas Liganga]

[Text]

PRIME Minister, Salim Ahmed Salim has challenged African youths to take a lead in tackling the calamitous situation prevailing in the continent.

Ndugu Salim said Africa was faced by drought, falling production in both the agricultural and industrial sectors, rising bills for imported fuel and manufactured goods and swelling external debts.

The Premier was officially opening the Sixth General Conference of the Pan African Youth Movement (PYM) at the Arusha International Conference Centre (AICC) yesterday.

Ndugu Salim said the African youth has the energy,

intelligence and technical ability to confront the challenge. He said the responsibility for the direction of Africa must be transferred from the elders to the youths.

"It is imperative for you to prepare to receive that responsibility by making sure that the African continent bequeathed onto you is materially and spiritually healthy."

The Pan African Youth Movement, in a continent often torn apart by political and ideological conflicts, had played a dynamic role which has served Africa well, he said.

The movement managed, albeit financial and materials constraints, to bring the African youths together in different fora,

he said.

The Prime Minister, who arrived here yesterday, said the movement had effectively served as a unitary voice of the African youth in global youth activities, bringing them closer to their counterparts in the rest of the world.

On the liberation struggle, Ndugu Salim said, African youths have a crucial role in the struggle against the machinations of the apartheid regime and its promoters everywhere.

He said the youth should make counter-propaganda campaigns against the South African regime to expose the ugly nature of apartheid and the threat it poses to international peace and security.

He urged them to use all resources available to serve the cause of liberation and freedom.

Premier Salim said youths could actively contribute to the struggle by contributing to projects initiated by liberation movements, like the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Morogoro.

Ndugu Salim also said youths could reactivate the African youth liberation fund whose bank account was opened in Dar es Salaam a few years ago, but which has not been receiving donations.

They could also undertake campaigns to collect school gear for Namibian and South African school children.

By addressing themselves to such issues, Ndugu Salim said,

the Pan African Movement will have discharged one of its fundamental duties honourably.

Before the start of the conference, the delegates observed a one-minute silence in honour of Soviet leader Constantin Chernenko who died yesterday.

Earlier on, the PYM Secretary General, Ndugu Omari Diaso, expressed support for the Southern African liberation movements.

He also praised OAU Chairman Mwalimu Nyerere for his unwavering crusade for liberation of Africa and against exploitation.

SADR Prime Minister Mahafud al Beiba conveyed a message of solidarity to PYM from Western Sahara youths.

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TANZANIA

SALIM CALLS FOR BETTER TRAINED MILITIA

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Abdallah Yakuti]

[Excerpt] The Prime Minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim, has underscored the need to improve training for People's Militia in order to build up a competent reserve force.

In this endeavour, Ndugu Salim who is also Secretary for the party NEC Secretariat's Defence and Security Commission, urged the Union and Zanzibar governments to make available to militia camps with adequate facilities for training.

Closing a three-month People's Militia course for 135 people from the Zanzibar Urban West Region at Mwera yesterday, the Prime Minister said the two governments should, as a matter of priority, deal with problems of uniforms, transport and training equipment which have affected training of militia nation-wide.

The Premier, on the fifth day of his week-long tour of Zanzibar island, also stressed refresher courses for those who had undertaken basic or intermediate militia training to sharpen their preparedness in as far as learning new combat technics and arms.

On the relationship between the militia and the regular forces, Ndugu Salim said in the event of war the regular forces would provide the expertise and leadership while the people organised under the militia would provide the bulk of the defence system.

During peace time, he explained, the militia would be supposed to enhance security at work places and factories and on key installations, complementing the police force.

CSO: 3400/903

TANZANIA

ARMY TOLD TO PRODUCE OWN FOOD

Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 10 Mar 85 p 1

[Article by Mussa Lupatu]

[Text] The Party Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa has urged the Tanzania People's Defence Forces (TPDF) to use its high sense of discipline and mobilising capacity to produce food so as to attain self sufficiency.

Addressing officers and men of Kaboya Barracks in Muleba District yesterday, Ndugu Kawawa said the army's number one priority was to defend the country. But he said the army could also produce its own food.

Food shortage, he said, was the biggest enemy to any country. The defence of the country could be endangered if soldiers did not have food, he added.

Ndugu Kawawa said institutions like the army could be examples to be emulated by the rest of the society in modern farming because they have resources which if combined with discipline and the mobilising capacity could become a great asset.

Party Secretary General who was talking to the soldiers after inspecting their agricultural projects as well as laying a wreath at the Heroes Acre in memory of soldiers who lost their lives during the Kagera War said the army could champion agricultural revolution through use of ox-ploughs and oxen drawn implements.

He said TPDF should form farming brigades of a few but trained men whose roles will primarily be farming. He said this was also defence work and that the rest of the soldiers could only assist in a few farm operations like harvesting because oxen could be used to do most of the farm work.

Ndugu Kawawa also urged the army to assist in spearheading the afforestation campaign to curb desertification.

Earlier when addressing a rally at Muleba, Ndugu Kawawa said the Party should mobilise the masses for a strong unity which he said was essential for the liberation of the people from hunger, poverty and diseases.

He urged the people to cultivate their traditional crops and to use scientific farming method because these were capable of sustaining bad weather conditions and would therefore ensure food availability.

He said, however, that in Kagera where bananas have been affected by weevils and nematodes, the people should not wait for research findings on how to deal with the two problems but to cultivate other crops such as maize, cassava, beans and sweet potatoes all of which he said did well in the region and could give better results if modern farming techniques were applied.

While at Muleba, Ndugu Kawawa commissioned a lorry for Tukutuku Village and was presented with 5,000/- by the village and 250,000/- by the district being contributions towards the CCM headquarters fund.

CSO: 3400/902

TANZANIA

NYERERE REJECTS BUSH'S CALL FOR DECONTROLLING CROP PRICES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 13 Mar 85 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Nyerere has rejected as unrealistic an appeal by the American Vice-President, Mr. George Bush, to African countries to lift controls on producer prices for crops as a solution to the food problems.

Mwalimu was responding to the American leader's appeal which was made at the on going United Nations food aid conference in Geneva, Switzerland.

The President's view which was broadcast by Radio Netherlands and monitored by Radio Tanzania Dar es Salaam yesterday, quoted Mwalimu as saying in almost all African countries, the biggest problem was the pathetic backwardness of agriculture in general.

Mwalimu said to an African peasant where basic farm implement was the hand hoe, government price controls were obviously not one of his principal policy.

African countries, President Nyerere said, wanted ploughs, tractors, planters, harvesters, fertilisers, pesticides and other chemicals.

Mwalimu was speaking in an interview in which he was asked to comment on the speech which was delivered by the American Vice President at the UN sponsored conference in Geneva.

The conference is discussing ways to raise at least 27bn/- in emergency food aid for the 20 African countries worst hit by drought and famine.

In his speech at the conference, Mwalimu appealed to the international community to help African countries to attain food self-sufficiency and become less vulnerable to drought and floods.

On behalf of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), Mwalimu who is the Organisation's current Chairman, thanked all countries, organisations and individuals who had responded favourably to save the millions of people in the Continent from starvation and death.

CSO: 3400/904

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

KILOSA RECEIVES IRISH AID--Irish Minister of State Responsible for Development Co-operation James O'Keefee has pledged a 3m/- additional aid for Irish-aided projects in Kilosa District, Morogoro Region. Speaking at a reception hosted in his honour by the Morogoro Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Chrisant Mzindakaya in Kilosa on Monday the Irish Minister said "here and now I am granting additional allocation so that the present progress can proceed at an accelerated pace" Shihata reported. Over 50 per cent of Irish aid to Tanzania, he went on, was concentrated in Kilosa District. The Irish Development Cooperation (IDC) Programme in the district covers agriculture, engineering and road construction, health, small scale industries, education and forestry projects. Total Irish development assistance to Tanzania in 1984 amounted to 40,375,750/-. This year it stands at 17,000,000/-. A standby electricity generator and the laying of a new water supply system to the hospital were mentioned by the Minister as immediate items of aid expenditure. Paying tribute to the people and the Government of the Republic of Ireland, Ndugu Mzindakaya said the IDC programme had created a tremendous impact in the region. He said prompt implementation of Irish projects in Kilosa District enabled the regional leadership to solve a number of critical problems previously experienced in the area. O'Keefee is accompanied by Irish Ambassador to Tanzania Michael Green and Tanzania Commissioner for External Finance at the Treasury T. Kibwana. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 12 Mar 85 p 3]

YOUTH PAYS DUES--The Tanzania Youth Organisation (VIJANA) yesterday contributed 255,000 (15,000 US dollars) to the Pan African Youth Movement (PYM) as its annual contribution for three years starting 1983. VIJANA had not paid its contribution of 510,000/- to the Movement for each year for the past three years. A cheque for the amount was handed to the PYM Assistant Secretary General Hamadoun Isebere by the VIJANA Secretary General, Ndugu Mohamed Seif Khatib, at a short ceremony held at the VIJANA headquarters in Dar es Salaam. Ndugu Khatibu said though Tanzania was experiencing serious economic hardships, VIJANA had found it necessary to pay its contributions to enable PYM execute its objectives. [Text] [Dar es Salaam SUNDAY NEWS in English 10 Mar 85 p 1]

ZIMBABWE MATERIALS FOR NEW CAPITOL--The first consignment of construction materials for the Capital Development Authority (CDA) will be dispatched from Harare, Zimbabwe early next month. This was announced in Dodoma over the weekend by the Minister of State in the President's Office Responsible for Capital Development, Ndugu Samuel Sitta, at a luncheon he hosted in honour of the visiting ZANU-PF Political Bureau member, Ndugu A. Wenyimo. Ndugu Sitta said the consignment consist of steel and sanitaryware which are needed by CDA for the completion of key buildings in the capital transfer process. He said the goods form part of a 130m/- (10 million Zimbabwean dollars) credit extended to CDA by the ZANU-PF commercial wing, Zimbabwe Development Corporation (ZIDCO) to be delivered over a period of three years. The consignment will be despatched in the first week of April. Ndugu Sitta, who has visited Zimbabwe, praised ZIDCO for its work in generating funds for ZANU-PF activities. He urged CCM to learn from ZANU-PF instead of relying on revenue from the Government and Party members only. ZIDCO owns commercial concerns from which it accrues funds for the party. Ndugu Wenyimo praised the cordial relations existing between Tanzania and Zimbabwe, and especially between CCM and ZANU-PF. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 11 Mar 85 p 1]

PRIVATE IMPORTATION EXPANDS--The Government has added more items on the list of goods which individuals and private companies can import using their own foreign exchange. According to a press release made available to the DAILY NEWS in Dar es Salaam yesterday and signed by the Minister for Industries and Trade, Ndugu Basil Mramba, the goods include bicycles and their spares, fishing equipment--boat engines and pressure lamps and carpentry equipment. The move is aimed at improving and strengthening agriculture, fishing, transport and the small scale industries sector, especially in the rural areas, besides meeting the big demand for the items, he said. The prospective importers must have a valid business licence which can be obtained from regional or district trade offices, the statement said. For goods worth 10,000/- or more, one is required to have an import licence from the Central Bank. The importers, however, would be required to pay customs duty and sales tax for their goods, the statement stressed. The Government had earlier allowed the importation of motor vehicles including buses loan carrying vehicles spares parts, industrial machinery and their spares, tractors, textiles and garments, cooking oils, tooth paste and tooth brushes, shoes and shoe polish. Other items include building materials and electrical goods. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 15 Mar 85 p 1]

CSO: 3400/906

ZIMBABWE

TRIBAL CHIEFS RESENT LOSS OF POWER UNDER GOVERNMENT REFORMS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Mar 85 p 16

[Text] Like President Botha, Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is finding that the path of reform is not an easy one to tread.

One of the aims of the latter's socialist government is to take democracy to the rural areas, home for 80 percent of Zimbabwe's 7,7 million people, where traditionally, the chiefs have wielded enormous power.

They presided over customary courts, they dispensed land, they settled disputes and generally their word was law.

Since independence, however, the chiefs have been stripped of many of their powers.

The institution of chieftainship was retained and government spokesman insisted that the chiefs were still held in the highest regard.

But their judicial powers were removed and handed instead to community courts, and elected district councils took over the distribution of land in the communal areas.

The chiefs were told that they would remain the ancestral and spiritual leaders of the people and, as assessors in the village and community courts and ex-officio members of the district councils, would have a role to play in the daily lives of the people.

But praise for their wisdom and tributes to their importance as guardians of the cultural heritage did not dispel the anger and dismay felt by most of the chiefs, who regarded the Government moves as blows to their authority.

Last weekend, more than 200 chiefs gathered in the senate chamber, clad in their robes of authority and wearing the pith helmets presented to them on their installation as chiefs.

They were there to tell the Prime Minister himself of their distress and to listen to what he had to say in the best traditions of an indaba.

One of the issues raised by the chiefs was the Legal Age of Majority Act, under which all Zimbabweans are recognised as adults at 18, with the right to vote, to enter into contracts and to marry without necessarily obtaining their parents' permission.

One result of the introduction of the Act has been that fathers of girls over the age of 18 can no longer sue for damages if their daughters fall pregnant, an issue which has caused uproar in tribal society.

Traditionalists have been up in arms over the loss of parental control and Chief Kayisa Ndiweni told the Prime Minister: "We cannot allow children to do whatever they want. We are destroying the whole nation."

Mr Mugabe told the chiefs the Government was re-considering aspects of the law and that certain interpretations by the courts had not been foreseen.

On the removal of chiefs' judicial powers, Mr Mugabe was told by one chief: "Two bulls cannot reign in one pen. We have been relegated to the outside while young men are trying cases in our areas."

In an effort to placate them, Mr Mugabe said that, where chiefs had been trained in the law, they would be made chairmen of the local courts, but they would have to have a knowledge of the new law.

But he would not agree to suggestions that chiefs be allowed to appoint members to the district councils.

The indaba was hailed by the local press as an historic consultation. But it also noted that it followed attempts by opposition parties to make election capital out of claims that the ruling party was against traditional culture.

THE HERALD said chiefs should stop yearning for their past glories, when minority rulers made them the bulls in African reserves.

The lesson will not be lost, however, that changes, even when they seem to logically-minded people to be for the better, carry with them dangers which opponents will not fail to exploit.

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ZIMBABWE

NEW ENVOY TO CANADA HOPES FOR INCREASED TRADE

Harare THE HERALD in English 22 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] Zimbabwe's new high commissioner to Canada, Cde Stanislaus Chigwedere, has expressed the hope that relations between Zimbabwe and Canada will not only be consolidated, but expanded through increased trade and investment.

Presenting his credentials to the Governor-General, Madame Jeanne Sauve, in the Canadian capital, Ottawa, last week Cde Chigwedere said: "Zimbabwe is determined to broaden and deepen the excellent relations which so happily exist between our countries. It is our hope and wish that the co-operation between us will not only be consolidated, but also expanded where possible through increased trade and investment."

He thanked Canada for its assistance to Zimbabwe since independence and particularly for Canada's efforts to alleviate the effects of the drought.

In reply, Madame Sauve said that Canada recognised that Zimbabwe's geographic, economic and political position gave the country a central role in developing Southern Africa.

"Zimbabwe has a special opportunity to set an example of reconciliation and political tolerance in Africa," she said.

Canada is funding 17 projects in Zimbabwe's rural and urban areas and there are over 100 Canadian teachers in rural secondary schools, primary teacher training institutions and producer cooperatives.

Cde Chigwedere is a graduate of the University of Zimbabwe and taught for a number of years before being appointed editor of Hansard and later Deputy Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office.

He succeeds Cde S. Mehta who was Zimbabwe's first high commissioner to Canada.

CSO: 3400/886

ZIMBABWE

RURAL PLAN TO TACKLE JOB CRISIS

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] A draft plan for developing the communal areas predicts that over the next five years there will be at least 15 000—and possibly as many as 30 000—job seekers each year who will have to find work in the communal sector.

The 15-year blueprint, drafted by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development in conjunction with other ministries, is being debated at a national workshop in Juliasdale.

The draft says that at projected levels of economic growth over the next five years non-communal area job opportunities will accommodate no more than 75 percent of the 60 000 likely net additions to the national workforce.

"The economy as currently envisaged cannot generate sufficient jobs to absorb the addition of the labour force each year, and certainly cannot eliminate the backlog of the unemployed that already exists."

To tackle unemployment the possibilities for creating more jobs in the agricultural and other sectors should be urgently re-examined, says the draft.

Even though resettlement has helped reduce Zimbabwe's communal population from 5,7 million in 1980 to 4,1 million, a further 1,6 million people will have to be planned for by the year 2000 to transform the communal areas, says the blueprint.

The Government fears that the communal areas' population will still be over four million in five years and perhaps even higher than the 1980 "crisis" level.

Of the 1980 total an estimated 1 040 000 were in full-time farming. Each person in the communal areas in 1980 occupied about 4,04 ha, but this is estimated to drop in the next five years to 3,88 ha.

Resettlement will occupy about eight million ha of large-scale commercial land, leaving settlers occupying 22 percent of the country.

"Even though they (the settlers) will be sited in the less favourable agro-ecological zones, they will still be a major component in the agricultural economy, providing employment, incomes and subsistence for an estimated 13 percent of the population."

Today the workshop will put forward suggestions to improve the draft and when the meeting ends tomorrow the national agricultural and rural development committee is expected to work out a final draft for Cabinet approval.

CSO: 3400/886

ZIMBABWE

PLAN FOR ONE-PARTY STATE, LABOR BILL COULD HAMPER GROWTH

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 17 Mar 85 p 8

[Article by Richard Wilson]

[Text] Two thunderclouds loom on the horizon of Zimbabwe's economic future.

They are both radical proposals which could severely hamper the country's recovery. They are:

The one-party state, which was endorsed as official policy by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Zanu-PF at its congress last year.

And a new law called the Labour Relations Bill which is designed to give power to the workers.

This law--condemned by the government's black and white political opponents as "highly dangerous"--has already passed through its third reading stage in parliament.

Repression

Both the one-party state policy and the labour law are viewed outside the country as ultra-socialist and will be strong deterrents to much-needed foreign investment.

Observers point out that rule by a one-party state is equated in the West with totalitarianism, bad management, repression of minorities, and corruption.

According to diplomatic sources in Harare, Britain and America want to see Mr Mugabe get back into power in the June election with a strong majority...after which they will try to steer him away from his more radical reforms.

Their attitude is: "Okay, the five year socialist experiment is over, now let's get the country on a practical socio-economic course so that it can develop its full potential."

Today, after five difficult and traumatic years of adapting to independence, it looks as if the economic climate is coming right.

Heavy rains have broken Zimbabwe's enervating three-year drought. The maize crop is good and will be sufficient to feed the nation.

Combined export earnings from minerals and tobacco last year topped Z\$700-million and are set to increase this year.

The mood in business and agriculture is being described as "cautious optimism"--with the caution stemming more from concern over what the government will do than from economic indicators.

On the centre stage, Mr Mugabe is involved in a delicate juggling act with the contradictory ideologies of socialism and capitalism.

He has to satisfy the expectations of his followers, while at the same time ensuring a virile (and white-run) private sector to power the economy.

The two are directly linked. Economic growth and prosperity are essential to bankroll the social reforms.

Taking account of this, business sources feel--perhaps with not a little wishful thinking--that the one-party state and the labour law are vote-catching ploys that will be quietly shelved after the election.

Pressure

But Mr Mugabe is under increasing pressure from within Zanu-PF to push ahead at full steam with the party doctrine--Scientific Socialism.

Until now the reforms have mainly been concentrated in opening up and expanding the previously segregated education and health systems.

It is the drastic transformation of both these systems that has "hurt" the whites most and driven many to emigrate.

In opening the schools to all, there has been an inevitable fall in standards.

Whites who can afford to are sending their children to private schools, which are crowded.

There's an estimated 10 000 children at these schools, 95 percent of them white. Parents are registering their children at birth for entry.

In government schools, the number of primary school children has risen from 900 000 to more than 2-million.

Jobless

The expanded education system is aggravating the already grave unemployment crisis.

The army of jobless is growing annually as more schools churn out more job seekers at a rate of 100 000 a year.

Many white businessmen feel the education system should put more emphasis on technical training to try to fill the gap left by the exodus of skilled whites.

Another burden on government funds is the bloated bureaucracy. The civil service has doubled in size since independence--and as Ian Smith claims "it's become half as efficient".

Apart from creating new Ministries--like Women's Affairs--which were required under the policy of Scientific Socialism, growth of the civil service was a way of creating jobs for loyal Zanu-PF supporters.

Nepotism

The former Rhodesian Prime Minister puts it bluntly: "Jobs for pals--or rather comrades--and nepotism are rampant, particularly in the civil service."

The mere mention of one-party state is anathema to Zimbabwe's remaining 100 000 whites and the minority opposition Zapu and UANC parties.

"For the whites, that would be the end," said Mr Smith, now head of the Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe.

He says it was "talk of a one-party state" that destroyed what used to be a close working relationship between him and Mr Mugabe.

"I used to have regular meetings with Mr Mugabe until a few years ago. He was grateful and courteous.

"I told my people to be circumspect and not to criticise without good cause.

"Then Mugabe started talking about a one-party state. I told Mugabe he was doing harm by that talk, alarming whites, doing our external image no good and prejudicing investment.

"From that moment on he's refused to see me. He says he is committed to a policy of a one-party state."

Both Zapu and Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC see the one-party state as their political doom.

The bishop said: "Mugabe is determined to go ahead with it. He loves power for power's sake.

"He is pushing his one-party state with blood--by beating people up to force them to join Zanu-PF.

"In any country where there's a one-party state, minority oppositions have no choice but to go underground."

However, one gets the impression the government is keen to play down the issue.

Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira told me it was a long-term policy which would only be introduced after the Lancaster House agreement ran its course.

"It is not around the corner. The Prime Minister has said we need to hold a referendum to get a general consensus of the population."

Regarded as much more menacing is the Labour Relations Bill. This has alarmed the farming and business sector.

The Minister of Labour, Mr Frederick Shava, told parliament during its third reading: "The Bill is far-sighted...but it is certainly anti-capitalist."

It allows for the establishment of workers' committees which would have a direct say in the running of companies.

Sabotage

Mr Shava has also admitted the law makes it possible for workers to take over ailing companies.

If a company runs into financial trouble, the government will intervene and take over the firm on behalf of the workers.

That has given rise to a major fear among the private sector--that the Bill will encourage workers to sabotage firms in order to take them over.

Businessmen point out this is a great temptation to workers to deliberately run down a company so that it can fall into their hands.

Dr Norman Reynolds, former government chief economist and now chief executive of the independent advisory body, the Zimbabwe Promotion Council, believes there's a strong chance the Bill will never get into legislation.

"But it is very worrying and dangerous," he admits.

"I think the Bill was drummed through parliament in anticipation of the election and hopefully it will not be used, or at least reviewed."

Dampening of radical legislation and a slowing down of the communist rhetoric would also encourage foreign investment.

"That remains our big problem," he said. "But there is no doubt the mood is up. Local business confidence has improved considerably and company reports indicate progress.

"White anxiety has settled down."

Reshuffle

Dr Reynolds predicts a major Cabinet reshuffle after the June election.

"Mr Mugabe wants new blood. There are a lot of high-performers in the party who have proved themselves in the past five years. They are waiting in the wings to be called after the election.

"In the early days the Prime Minister had bad advisers from overseas.

"Those have now drifted away and the government is relying more on local white business opinion."

His optimism that there will be sound economic management by the government is borne out by the comments of the Information Minister.

Dr Shamuyarira says the government is aware that its biggest challenge will be in reviving the economy, and particularly expanding the jobs market.

"We had a growth rate of 14 percent at independence. Last year it was minus two," he said.

Dr Shamuyarira said the government had identified that one of its economic priorities on the road to recovery was to get Zimbabwe's manufacturing capacity—which strank with the exodus of white businessmen—back to full capacity.

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SOME WHITES RETURNING

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 18 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] Soon after the majority rule elections almost five years ago, there was a mad rush by whites to leave the country because they could not stomach the idea of living in a country ruled by blacks.

Most left through total ignorance, the Smith regime propaganda machinery having instilled in their minds for over 15 years of UDI that once the "terrorists" took over power there would be chaos.

The Western Press did not do much to help the situation either. They fuelled the fears with talk of an Angola-type civil war soon after Independence. Nothing of the sort has happened.

Unfortunately, however, there were the Entumbane One and Two disturbances in 1980 and 1981 and the Western Press sat back and relaxed hoping the beginning of the end had come.

What they had all along predicted was a last happening. The Government quickly and swiftly quelled the violence and peace soon returned to the newly Independent Republic.

For a country that had just come out of a bitter and protracted bush war, the Entumbane fighting which claimed hundreds of lives, was to be expected and measures were taken to ensure there was no repeat of such violence.

Meanwhile the white exodus continued. Whites left in their hundreds mostly for South Africa. The so-called decent ones headed for Canada, Australia, Britain and various other parts of the world.

But as the black Government slowly settled down and got to grips with major issues at hand, the number of quitters began to drop.

Periodic figures of emigrants showed a decline while at the same time several people came to Zimbabwe to fill the gaps caused by the exodus.

One thing the statistics do not show, however, is that among those coming to fill the gaps in some cases are whites who had gapped it to South Africa and elsewhere.

"I should not have left in the first place. This country is simply wonderful. The cost of living is low. But you only realise it when it is too late."

This "returnee" was a neighbour of the writer of this article before he left for South Africa where he did not stay more than six months before realising he had made a costly mistake.

"I lost a beautiful house in Bulawayo; my lifetime investment, because I did not give the Government a chance," he said. "I should have sat down to think. Now I realise I acted too hastily," he said.

"I sold my household property and the house itself for fifteen thousand dollars because I was in a hurry to get away. I have part of the money saved up but I doubt whether I'll ever get another property like that for the amount."

Fortunately for him he has found a job in Harare "and I have come back to stay. Black rule or no black rule". He declined to explain why he had decided to return to Zimbabwe despite all the negative reporting in some South African newspapers about the security situation in some parts of Zimbabwe.

A black Zimbabwean doctor who until the beginning of the year lived in Harare told of how a "returnee" wanted him out of a house he had bought from the white man.

The doctor, who lived in Zambia during the struggle, said he paid \$8 000 for the house in 1982. "I just could not believe my ears when I was told of the price," he said. "The owner said he would let me have the furniture, fridge and cooker if I paid him two thousand dollars on top of the eight for the house. It was too good to be true, but there it was and the deal was clinched."

It was a bargain "I could not resist," said the doctor.

The white man had, against the advice of friends, decided to gap it to South Africa "so I can die near my children". He did not die and is back in Zimbabwe.

The doctor said the unfortunate part was that after a few months "down South" the man wanted his house back. "I told him under no circumstances was I selling..."

There is the case of Mr X a leading businessman in Pulawayo. He left for South Africa but soon returned to Zimbabwe because he could not stand it out there.

"I don't think he will make a similar move again," said a black Zimbabwean friend of the businessman.

A senior employee of a parastatal organisation in the city said several employees who had resigned soon after Independence were slowly returning and some had re-applied to join the organisation.

"They have had to start at the bottom although they eventually end up at the top again.

"They thought by leaving the country they were fixing the Government, but it turned out that in South Africa for instance, rent, among other things, is very high.

"After being used to the fairly easy life in this country, you just don't fit easily into the South African or British way of life."

This black Zimbabwean couldn't have summed up better. After all, most of the white politicians who have been warning the white community of the chaos to follow after black rule are themselves still in the country.

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ZIMBABWE

FOUR HUNDRED JOIN IN POLICE RECRUITMENT DRIVE

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Four hundred more potential policemen are being recruited and the police have officers on postgraduate courses.

Last week the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, reviewed a pass-out parade of 392 policemen in Harare who had successfully completed a six-months' training. Many of these new policemen saw service in the liberation armies.

The Deputy Commissioner (personnel and training), Cde Nebbie Madziwa, told THE HERALD yesterday that all 392 had now been deployed and were posted to all parts of the country. Troubled areas like Matabeleland had been given emphasis when the postings were decided.

For some days now the force has been selecting new recruits and hundreds of young men and women have been queueing at police general headquarters in Harare hoping for selection.

The continuing recruitment would help the force combat security problems in the country.

"Irrespective of whether one is an ex-combatant or not," said Cde Madziwa, "the force is open to everyone meeting our requirements."

The police are also sponsoring several of the graduate officers they recruit each year on specialised postgraduate courses, said Cde Madziwa.

A panel was responsible for selecting each year those graduate recruits who would receive further training at university in Zimbabwe, or outside if the required course was not available here. "One or two are studying law at the University of Zimbabwe and one is overseas studying forensic science."

Cde Madziwa said the force would continue sending officers to institutions of higher learning for training in specialised skills so the shortage of skilled personnel in the police would be eased.

Recruits with higher educational qualifications can gain slightly higher rank than others when completing training but from then on their promotion is strictly on merit.

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ZIMBABWE

BUMPER MAIZE HARVEST PREDICTED

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 20 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Zimbabwe's farmers should sell more than \$1 000 million of produce this year, breaking the billion dollar barrier for the first time, the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said yesterday.

More than \$350 million of that billion dollars should come from the sale of maize to the Grain Marketing Board with Sen Norman expecting deliveries to GMB depots to total almost two million tonnes, up to half from peasant farmers.

He told our Harare correspondent yesterday that the peasant sector would account for 45 to 50 percent of total deliveries to the GMB, more than doubling last year's record delivery of 380 000 tonnes.

Before Independence peasant farmers never delivered more than 80 000 tonnes, well under a tenth of what is expected this year.

Besides the almost two million tonnes to be delivered to the GMB, farmers would retain almost one million tonnes for their own consumption, giving a national maize crop of almost three million tonnes.

By the end of this month, Sen Norman said, carry-over stocks would amount to about 450 000 tonnes. Setting aside a generous 900 000 tonnes for local sales and 500 000 tonnes for the country's strategic reserve. "I will have almost one million tonnes to export."

Sen Norman said he expected little difficulty finding export markets and even South Africans could be buying Zimbabwean maize. The South Africans were now reassessing their needs, negotiations having been opened with Zimbabwe, but there was still a chance grain could be sold there.

Iron in Fire

Other neighbours likely to need Zimbabwean grain included Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola. A number of multi-lateral donor agencies had expressed interest in buying maize from Zimbabwe.

"I have many irons in the fire. We are not desperate to sell and I would be very happy to have 1,5 million tonnes under my belt. But if African countries need it we have it."

He said it cost about \$40 dollars to store a tonne of maize for a year. About half of that goes to interest charges as the money to pay the farmers was mostly borrowed. There was no particular problem storing maize in Zimbabwe's climate and grain could be stored for up to three years with losses no greater than half-percent. But that was because of very strict standards on moisture content and the like.

Although Zimbabwe's producer price had been raised to \$180 a tonne this year it was probably the lowest in Africa, which would surprise many, as other African countries had pushed up their prices as an incentive to farmers in an effort to boost production.

Transport costs for cheaper American grain would be very high once the grain had been shipped to South African ports--and these were the only ones able to handle bulk deliveries--railed to other African countries.

Asked why, in light of the 450 000 tonnes of carry-over stocks, it had been necessary to import 270 000 tonnes of maize last year, Sen Norman said the second year of the three-year-drought had been the worst in living memory.

Grain had to be imported to bridge the gap between that season's deliveries and the delivery of last season's crop.

The incredible success of the peasant farmers was due to many factors.--Own Corr.

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ZIMBABWE

BRIEFS

ROAD CONTRACT—A UK based construction company, Wade Adams Construction, has won a \$5 million contract to upgrade the final 55 kilometres of the Lothian-Zaka-Triangle road in the southeast of Zimbabwe. Mr Crone, the resident local consultant of John Burrows and Partners in Zimbabwe, who are acting as consultants to Wade Adams, said the construction is expected to start during April and would take about 13 months. He said two sections of the road have already been done, one in 1983 and the other last year. The construction company will use some local equipment, though Mr Crone said that the company might also import some. The local workforce of Wade Adams would undertake the work, he said. The project is being financed from a \$10 million Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) loan to Zimbabwe agreed in January 1983. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Mar 85 p 15]

HOLLAND GIVES AID FOR BAGS—It is the Netherlands and not a Scandanavian country which is providing money for Zimbabwe to import more grain bags, says the second secretary at the Dutch Embassy, Mr Harry Molenaar. Last week FARMING GAZETTE reported the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, saying a Scandanavian country would provide the aid. Mr Molenaar said as far as he was aware no other country had given grain bag aid. He said the Netherlands made the money available during annual consultations with the government at the end of January. The aid, 2,7 million guilders or \$1,2 million has still to be transferred to the Reserve Bank, but the money was available, said Mr Molenaar. He added that the bags would probably come from Bangladesh or through a trader in Rotterdam. Other agricultural aid included \$400 000 worth of farm machinery for a large local company. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 15 Mar 85 p 19]

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